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ABSTRACT

This is a contrastive analysis of British English, American English and Hungarian sentence prosody. The first part is an introduction stating the study's objective, scope and data, and briefly surveying the related literature. It outlines the study's view of prosodic features and its principles of comparison and prediction. Part Two inventories prosodic devices in English and Hungarian, describes them formally and predicts the formal errors learners of either language may make. The next two sections deal with the functional aspects of stress: Part Three compares stress behavior of grammatical phrases and Part Four that of sentence types and sub-types in both languages. Predictions of learners' errors are made. Part Five briefly outlines rhythmical stress modification in sentences. The next three sections describe the intonation of sentences co-extensive with one tone-group, sentences containing final vocatives and quoting clauses and sentences containing tone-group sequences. Again, learners' errors are predicted. The final section summarizes, notes pedagogical implications and suggests further research. (CHK)

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THE HUNGARIAN-ENGLISH
CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS PROJECT
WORKING PAPERS

6

LÁSZLÓ VARGA

A Contrastive Analysis of English and Hungarian Sentence Prosody

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The major research objective of the Project is the systematic large-scale investigation of differences and similarities between the Hungarian and English languages with implications for the acquisition of English by Hungarians and the acquisition of Hungarian by speakers of English.

The Project publication, Working Papers, makes available research results, theoretical studies, progress reports, sample pedagogical materials and other materials relevant to Project objectives.

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IV

Acknowledgments

All works enumerated in the Bibliography have either directly or indirectly influenced this contrastive analysis. It is therefore to the authors of those studies that I must first pay tribute.

Among those concerned with British English prosody I am particularly indebted to R. Kingdon, J. D. O'Connor, G. F. Arnold, M. A. K. Halliday, and D. Crystal.

As for American English prosody, I owe much to K. Pike, G. L. Trager, H. L. Smith, and D. Bolinger.

I would like to acknowledge my special indebtedness to O. Gregory for the comparison of British and American English intonation patterns.

Concerning Hungarian prosody, I have relied especially on the works of B. Csűry, I. Molnár, L. Deme, I. Fónagy, and K. Magdics.

Many members of the Hungarian–English Contrastive Linguistics Project and especially Professors William Nemser and László Dezső, as well as scholars in the Linguistics Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, notably Tamás Szende and Charles Carlson, have offered valuable suggestions. Additionally, acknowledgment must be made to Gillian Brown of Edinburgh University for her criticism of an earlier version of this study, and also to György Horlay, who has contributed in numerous private talks to the formulation of my thoughts on English and Hungarian prosody.

I wish to thank several other scholars who have offered their criticism, or served as informants in various stages of writing this report.

In thanking all these persons for their help, I would like to emphasize that I myself am responsible for any errors.

Abstract

This study is a contrastive analysis of British English, American English, and Hungarian sentence prosody, prepared within the framework of the Hungarian–English Contrastive Linguistics Project.

The study consists of nine parts.

The first part is an introduction, in which, after the statement of the objective, scope and data, a brief survey of the relevant literature follows, a survey which does not however include publications on instrumental research into the physiological–physical properties of prosodic features. The introduction closes with an outline of prosodic features as viewed in this study, and with the principles of comparison and prediction adopted therein.

The second part presents an inventory of prosodic devices in English and Hungarian, describes them formally with no regard to their function, and offers predictions of the formal errors learners of either language may make.

The next two parts deal with the functional side of stress: the third part compares the stress behavior of grammatical phrases, the fourth, that of sentence types and sub-types in both languages. In both parts predictions of learners' errors are made.

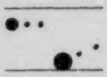
The fifth part is a brief outline of rhythmical stress modification in sentences.

The sixth, seventh, and eighth parts describe the intonation of sentences co-extensive with one tone-group, sentences containing final vocatives and quoting clauses, and sentences containing tone-group sequences, respectively. In all cases predictions are made concerning the learners' possible errors.

The ninth part may be regarded as a final conclusion: the more important assertions of the study are briefly summarized, and attention is paid to pedagogical implications and to the need for further research.

List of abbreviations and symbols

Ad	Adverb
Addir	Adverb of direction
Adfr	Adverb of frequency
Adgr	Adverb of grade
Adj	Adjective
Adman	Adverb of manner
Adpcle	Adverbial particle
Adpl	Adverb of place
Adt	Adverb of time
Am.	American
Art	Article
AS	Approximative system
Aux	Auxiliary
Br.	British
Conj	Conjunction
Demadj	Demonstrative adjective
Dempron	Demonstrative pronoun
ELH	English learners of Hungarian
Emphpron	Emphatic pronoun
HF	High fall
HFR	High fall-rise
HLE	Hungarian learners of English
HR	High rise
Indefpron	Indefinite pronoun
Inf	Infinitive
INT	Intonation
LF	Low fall
LFR	Low fall-rise
LR	Low rise
MF	Mid fall
N	Noun
ϕN	Zero-articled countable common noun
NegAux	Negative auxiliary
$\mathrm{NegV}_{\mathrm{be}}$	Negative *be*-verb
n-STR	Non-stress
Num	Numeral
Parple	Participle
Part	Partitive
Perspron	Personal pronoun
Possadj	Possessive adjective
Posspron	Possessive pronoun
Postp	Postposition
Pref	Prefix
Prep	Preposition
p-STR	Primary stress
QW	Question-word
Recpron	Reciprocal pronoun
Reflpron	Reflexive pronoun
RF	Rise-fall
s-STR	Secondary stress
STR	Stress
t-STR	Tertiary stress
V	Verb
V_{be}	*Be*-verb
ˌxxx	Tertiary stress
ˈxxx	Secondary stress
▪xxx	Primary stress
·	Non-, or tertiary stress
●	Secondary stress

●	Primary stress
{ }	Include enumeration of elements in structural description
[ ]	Include specification, expianation in structural description
( )	Include optional elements in structural description
* ˈxxx •xxx	incorrect stressing
* 	incorrect intonation

1. Introduction

1.1 *The objective of this study*

The following report is a contrastive analysis of sentence prosody in British English, American English, and Hungarian. First it confronts the formal features of prosodic devices in the two languages; then their functional distribution, i. e., the various patterns that stress (STR) and intonation (INT) form in English and Hungarian. It also tries to predict prosodic errors that Hungarian learners of English (HLE) and English learners of Hungarian (ELH) may make.

The assumption behind the predictions is that different STR and INT features associated with equivalent constructions in the two languages *may* result in base-language interference, i. e., errors.

This does not mean that the differences between English and Hungarian STR and INT will necessarily lead to errors. Some learners may never commit some of the errors predicted below, though they may commit other errors not predicted. Additionally, it has been plausibly argued by W. Nemser (1971) that learners organize their fragmentary knowledge of the target language into a system which, through false analogy and generalization, can also be a source of error. This system is called approximative system (AS). Errors stemming from the AS are also – to some extent – predictable and are, in fact, predicted in the following study. But then, such errors can also only be identified after a previous analytical confrontation of the base and target systems in full.

And that is what is exactly attempted in this report. It is hoped that a systematic confrontation of English and Hungarian STR and INT will yield a fairly detailed and reliable map of where the learner of the target language is likely to experience interference (or facilitation) from his base language. Predictions are made in both directions: for HLE as well as for ELH.

Therefore, although a contrastive analysis is useful for advanced students of either language and for linguists who appreciate the feed-back contrastive linguistics may provide for general linguistics, the following study is primarily meant to provide a basis for the improvement of instructional materials and teaching methods and it is hoped, will be found useful by textbook writers, curriculum planners and language teachers, too. The practical need for a contrastive analysis of English and Hungarian sentence prosody is acute and is a frequent topic of conversation among teachers of English in Hungary. In addition, it is hoped that such a study would furnish material of theoretical interest as well.

1.2 *The scope of this study*

The following study is a survey of the potential STR patterns of English and Hungarian grammatical phrases; and also, of the potential and contextual STR patterns of English and Hungarian sentences. Deviations from a given phrasal STR pattern with regard to the placement of the primary STR represent contrast and are not specified.

It is also primarily a survey of the neutral (i. e., unemotional) INT patterns of English and Hungarian sentence types. However, some emotional-attitudinal contours are also compared.

The study does not deal with the prosody of lexical units[1].

1.3 *The data*

It became obvious that a corpus of spontaneous utterances recorded in English and Hungarian was not a feasible basis for a contrastive analysis of STR and INT.

The probability of encountering corresponding utterances in corresponding contexts, *spontaneously spoken,* in two different languages, approaches zero. Besides, even if such utterances could be found, they would not necessarily represent even a fraction of the possible distinctions expressed by STR and INT in the two languages.

The attempt to collect a corpus from English and Hungarian performances of M. Gyárfás's radio-play *A hűség útvesztői* (Trials of Fidelity) and of the film *The Mouse That Roared* also proved impracticable. There were few one-to-one correspondences between the sentences in the two versions; the different artistic approaches to the roles by the different actors and directors resulted in great differences in the emotional content of even formally equivalent sentences; both renditions of the radio-play often seemed over-acted and unnatural; background noise intrinsic to the play or film often partially obscured the dialogue, thus making analysis difficult.

---

[1] Lexical unit prosody is the topic of a separate contrastive analysis (Varga, forthcoming).

Consequently it was decided that the present contrastive analysis would be based on available descriptions that had been made separately of English and Hungarian sentence prosody and also on the author's native competence in Hungarian and his experience in speaking and teaching English. Additionally, all major INT patterns of Hungarian and both British and American English were checked by the author through spectrographic recordings of native informants[1].

1.4 *A brief survey of the literature*

Apart from works dealing with the *prelinguistic* (i. e., physiological and physical) aspects of prosodic features, the relevant linguistic literature seems to belong to one of three major schools of analysis, schools which could be tentatively labelled *traditional-descriptive, structuralist-phonemic* and *transformational-generative.*

1.41 *The traditional-descriptive approach*

Most European (including British and Hungarian) work on sentence prosody, though showing differences in matters of detail, is characterized by the traditional-descriptive approach. Traditionalists maintain that prosodic features (a) are systematic linguistic devices that are to be described, (b) are *not analyzable in the same terms as segmental phonemes,* (c) are not in direct relationship to syntax, (d) form a coherent structure manifested by intonation-groups or tone-groups, i. e., coherent configurations of pitches, bordered at both ends by pauses, internally subdivided into sections by STR-es, governed by one major STR.

Traditionalists (a) often use the term *intonation* equivalently to *prosody,* i. e., as a collective noun for pitch, STR and pause features, (b) pay particular attention to the description of phonetic details of INT, (c) prefer to linger on the nuances of emotional-attitudinal INT rather than on grammatical INT, (d) many of them are preoccupied with detailed descriptions rather than the elaboration of an exhaustive theoretical perspective, (e) and finally, British, though not Hungarian traditionalists have often been motivated in their work by pedagogical considerations.

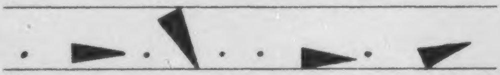
For some scholars INT (when used in the sense 'prosody') is entirely grammatical. M. A. K. Halliday (1966, 1967, 1970) e. g., identifies INT with three grammatical choices: choice of the boundaries of the INT-group (tonality), choice of placing the primary STR, i. e., the nucleus or tonic within the INT-group (tonicity), and choice of pitch-movement (tone). Halliday's definition of grammar includes all meaningful distinctions which form parts of closed systems. A. Cruttenden (1970) claims that without such a wide definition of grammar, however, all the three choices involved in INT can be well explained as performing only attitudinal differentiation. For the majority of scholars, however, prosody is a means of expressing both grammatical and attitudinal distinctions. According to D. Crystal (1969: 272), variations in pitch, loudness, duration and silence, and their joint effect, form prosodic systems. The prosodic systems clearly establish a scale of linguistic contrastivity. At one end of the scale the contrasts are less discrete (attitudinal), at the other end they are more discrete (grammatical and accentual).

---

[1] Permission to use the facilities of both the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Haskins Laboratories is gratefully acknowledged.

The notation-system used in traditional-descriptive works has developed out of musical notation. The most common notation is to indicate the pitch of each syllable separately, with dots (or wedges or lines) in a space (or staff), above (below or next to) the line of text. Sometimes the dots are connected with straight lines, sometimes syllabic pitch is not indicated at all and only schematic pitch contours are supplied by means of a continuous line. Different sized dots indicate different degrees of STR in the case of certain formulations. At present, usually R. Kingdon's *tonetic STR-mark system* (1939; 1958), or some modification of it, is employed in British studies where the prosodic pattern is indicated within the line of text. This intratextual marking system consists of sub-, mid-, and superscript symbols indicating both STR and INT, placed immediately before the syllable to which they apply.

Let the following example taken from Kingdon (1958: 13) suffice here to illustrate both the graphic and intratextual representation of prosodic features:



You ˌought to ˋsay if you ˌwant it ˏchanged.

The traditional approach goes back to J. Steele's *Prosodia Rationalis, or An Essay Toward Establishing the Melody and Measure of Speech to be Expressed and Perpetuated by Peculiar Symbols* in 1775, and to J. Walker's *The Melody of Speaking Delineated; or Elocution Taught Like Music; by*

Visible Signs... in 1787. It is to be noted that the urgent need of teaching English to foreigners has greatly contributed to the description of British English prosody, and dozens of booksize monographs and actual textbooks of practical pedagogical interest can be found within the vast literature. The traditional-descriptive approach has generally characterized such works on British English prosody as H. Sweet (1892), D. Jones (1909, 1964), H. O. Coleman (1914), H. E. Palmer (1922, 1933), L. Armstrong and I. Ward (1926), W. Jassem (1952), W. S. Allen (1969), W. R. Lee (1956), A. G. Mitchell (1957), R. Kingdon (1939, 1958), M. Schubiger (1958), J. D. O'Connor and G. F. Arnold (1963, 1973), V. J. Cook (1968), M. A. K. Halliday (1966, 1967, 1970).

Traditional-descriptive works on H prosody include J. Fogarasi (1838), S. Brassai (1888), V. Tolnay (1915), Z. Gombocz (1926), B. Csűry (1925, 1935, 1939), Gy. Laziczius (1963), L. Hegedűs (1930), I. Molnár (1954), L. Deme (1962), K. Magdics (1959, 1964), I. Fónagy and K. Magdics (1967), F. Juhász (1968).

1.42 *The structuralist-phonemic approach*

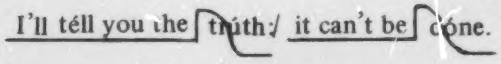
Most American work on sentence prosody has been characterized so far by the structuralist-phonemic approach, which was predominant in the USA from about the time of the Second World War until the advent of transformational-generative grammar. Structuralists maintained that prosodic features (a) are *analyzable in the same terms as segmental phonemes,* (b) are directly related to syntax inasmuch as they can resolve syntactic ambiguities, (c) are both phonetically and functionally separable entities.

Structuralists (a) separated loudness from pitch-movement mechanically and described the former as STR, the latter as INT, (b) usually gave more attention to the analysis of STR, (c) were more interested in the grammatical role than in the attitudinal role of prosodic features, (d) paid less attention to the description of phonetic detail than to the elaboration of a theoretical framework.

According to them, an INT-group, which usually coincides with a clause, is a succession of three (sometimes four or five) subsequent pitches distributed along four phonemic pitch-levels, with a STR inventory of four phonemic degrees, ending in one of three terminal junctures, rising, falling, sustained, and occasionally containing the internal /+/ juncture. The four STR-es, the four pitch-levels and the four junctures were called *suprasegmental phonemes.*

Despite criticism, which has altered many fundemental assumptions of this approach, it still lingers on in its notational system, widely accepted by American linguists. This system either employs a continuous line distributed along the four horizontal phonemic pitch-levels above or superimposed on the line of text, or it uses digits from 1 to 4 to indicate pitch-levels (usually 1 is the lowest and 4 is the highest), and some additional typographical device (e. g., arrows) to indicate terminal juncture. The penultimate digit in the numerical representation locates the primary STR automatically. Otherwise STR phonemes are indicated by various accentual marks above the syllable to which they apply.

The graphic and intratextual notation can be illustrated by the following examples taken from C. H. Prator (1958: 50):



and from G. L. Trager (1964: 269):

^{2}Whêre ăre yŏu ^{3}góing^2| ^{2}E^{2}lízabeth^2||

The application of the techniques of segmental phonemic analysis to prosodic features developed gradually in the works of post-Bloomfieldian American linguists such as B. Bloch and G. L. Trager (1942), Z. Harris (1944, proposing seven pitch-levels), K. Pike (1945, using four pitch-levels but with 4 being the lowest and 1 the highest and, in addition, considering INT as attitudinal, not grammatical), R. S. Wells (1945, 1947), S. Newman (1946), and culminated in G. L. Trager, and H. L. Smith (1951), which was followed up by C. F. Hockett (1955), H. A. Gleason (1955), C. H. Prator (1958), Yao-Shen (1962), and English Language Services (1967), as well as other works.

This approach served as the basis for the comparison of prosodic systems within a few contrastive analyses as well, notably W. G. Moulton (1962), F. B. Agard and R. Di Pietro (1965), R. P. Stockwell and J. D. Bowen (1965). These works contrast the sound-system and prosody of American English with those of German, Italian, and Spanish, respectively. W. Nemser and F. Juhász (1964), in their contrastive analysis of English and Hungarian phonology, adopt a compromise when describing Hungarian INT in terms of gentle and steep falls and rises, respectively, whereas they describe English INT in the form of structuralistic level analysis.

However attractive the apparent neatness of the structuralist-phonemic approach may seem, its theoretical soundness has been largely discredited. Its central claim assigning phonemic character to prosodic phenomena and its claim that prosodic rules are keys to syntax have never achieved acceptance in Europe. Moreover, they have been convincingly criticized by some American linguists including L. S. Hultzén (1955, 1956, 1964), H. Kurath (1964) and especially D. L. Bolinger. Bolinger (1949, 1951) points out that the methods of analyzing segmental phonemes must not be extrapolated into prosody. Such extrapolation is "evolved in vacuo" and distorts the facts. He argues that the notion of relative pitch-levels has not been accurately defined (1951), favors the configurational representation against level-analysis (1951), condemns the rigid separation of intensity-loudness from pitch and especially the primacy of the former (1958 a), considers INT to be gradient but accent to be discrete (1957 b, 1958 a, 1961 a), and denies that INT and STR have direct syntactic relevance (1958 b). INT for him is attitudinal (1957–58), in fact, it is "around the edge of language" (1964 a). His dichotomy of levels versus configurations, however, has been questioned on grounds that level-analysis and configurational analysis are complementary and ultimately interconvertible as has been pointed out by J. Sledd (1955: 328), F. Daneš (1960: 39), S. R. Greenberg (1969: 5), and, in a work comparing the two types of analysis, by O. Gregory (1966).

1.43 *The transformational-generative approach*

The transformational-generative approach, which has replaced the structuralist-phonemic approach in American linguistics as the dominant theoretical school, has not yet been able to deal with prosodic phenomena as satisfactorily as with other aspects of language. The articles on prosodic features so far produced have a polemic character, most of them conflicting suggestions on how to incorporate prosody into transformationalist theory.

R. P. Stockwell (1960) still accepts the structuralist inventory of suprasegmental phonemes; N. Chomsky and M. Halle (1968) describe sentence-STR placement by reference to the Nuclear STR Rule, which assigns STR on the basis of surface structure syntax; J. Bresnan (1971, 1972), G. Lakoff (1972), A. Berman and M. Szamosi (1972) argue about the role of deep structure versus surface structure in generating sentence-STR, and propose modifications and counter-modifications of the Nuclear STR Rule; R. Vanderslice and P. Ladefoged (1972) reduce suprasegmental structure to a set of binary oppositions; C. A. Yorio (1971) asserts that the overall INT contours of sentences are derived from the deletion of performative verbs that underlie the sentences; and R. P. Stockwell (1971) has recently contributed revision of his own earlier article (1960).

Though the transformational-generative analysis of prosody is still being developed, it seems clear that transformationalists (a) presuppose a direct relationship between syntax and prosody, (b) pay greater attention to STR than to INT, (c) are preoccupied with theory, which preoccupation has inhibited comprehensive description so far. Their attempt to find syntactic rules for prosody (like the earlier attempts of structuralists to find prosodic rules for syntax) has been severely criticized by D. Bolinger (1972), who states: "The distribution of sentence accents is not determined by syntactic structure but by semantic and emotional highlighting. Syntax is relevant indirectly in that some structures are more likely to be highlighted than others" (p. 644).

Furthermore, the proposals for handling prosody in a transformational grammar, even in the present controversial state, have not yet been sufficiently generalized to languages other than English (cf., R. Di Pietro 1971: xii). One exception is M. Bierwisch (1966), who has also described German sentence-INT in transformational-generative terms. L. Dezső (1965) and F. Kiefer (1967) have described the rules of Hungarian word order and emphasis using the framework of transformational grammar (Hungarian word order and sentence-STR placement are connected phenomena).

1.5 *English and Hungarian sentence prosody as viewed in this study*

In both English and Hungarian three functional elements of prosodic structure will be differentiated: INT, STR *and pause.* INT is the meaningful configuration of syllabic pitch-heights within a coherent piece of utterance. STR is a complex of syllabic loudness, pitch-change and length. It is also assisted by segmental features such as vowel-quality and aspiration. Pause is silence.

Though the three elements are interrelated in an intricate manner, they are also independently variable. On the level of words and grammatical phrases STR is the only relevant prosodic element. On the sentence-level, however, all three play an important role. Conjointly, they segment discourse into coherent stretches, i. e., sentences, or major sentence constituents. Their functional unity on the sentence-level is realized in the *tone-group*[1]. A tone-group is bounded at both ends by (suppressible) pauses, and has a STR pattern and an INT pattern. The STR-es within the tone-group may be associated with pitch-changes: the greater the pitch-change, the stronger the

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[1] The term *tone-group* is used in the sense in which M. A. K. Halliday (1966: 114–16) uses it. O'Connor and Arnold (1963: 29–31) use the term differently. In their usage tone-group is the collective name for several slightly different INT-patterns having the same function.

STR. STR-es thus provide the significant points in the INT pattern of the tone-group. However, they do not determine the kind (direction) of pitch-change they initiate.

The information-content of a segment of discourse (i. e., sentence, or major sentence constituent) is conveyed by its syntactic structure and by its prosodic structure, e. g., the intrinsic semantic weight (i. e., potential importance) of the words used in a particular syntactic structure may be reflected in the STR distribution associated with that particular syntactic structure. Similarly, the interrogative word order of a sentence may be reinforced by a rising INT.

On the other hand, the prosodic structure of a sentence may convey information not represented in its segmental surface structure. Prosodic structure simultaneously conveys two kinds of information:

(a) It reflects the speaker's feelings towards what he says, the speech situation and his audience. This *emotional-attitudinal* information is primarily carried by the INT-al element, although STR may also convey emotional information. Paralinguistic features – such as the tone of voice – also play an important part in conveying non-verbal emotional information, but for the purposes of this report they are not considered to be elements of prosodic structure.

(b) It conveys *accentual and grammatical* information. Indicating the important and unimportant, the new and old parts within a given text so as to make the text suit a particular context is mainly the function of STR. The signalling of the internal coherence (or, conversely, the external independence) of a stretch of text is mainly the function of pause. Signalling whether a stretch of text has come to an end or is going to be continued, or, if it is finished, whether it is a yes-no question or another type of sentence, is mainly the function of INT.

Though prosodic structure conveys the two kinds of information simultaneously, as shown above, its functions can be studied independently.

1.6 *The principles of comparison and prediction adopted in this study*

The study will confront the prosodic behavior of equivalent constructions in English and Hungarian and will predict errors that learners may make in target language prosody.

It is assumed that English and Hungarian share the same set of basic sentence-types and sub-types (see 4. and 6.) and that, therefore, it is possible to contrast the STR- and INT-patterns of English and Hungarian *sentence-types* fairly easily. Mutually translatable sentences belonging to the same sentence-type in English and Hungarian are considered to be equivalent constructions whose comparability is taken for granted.

As concerns *grammatical phrases* – whose STR patterns would also deserve comparison in English and Hungarian –, the notion of equivalent construction is not always so clear-cut. The criteria chosen for the equivalence of constructions in English and Hungarian are: (a) the phrases are mutually translatable (cf. M. A. K. Halliday, A. McIntosh, P. D. Strevens 1964: 115), (b) the headword of the phrase belongs to the same class in both languages, (c) all words within the phrase belong to form-classes that are also established form-classes of the other language. Thus there can be equivalent constructions which are formally congruent[1]: English and Hungarian *definite article + noun;* formally similar[1]: English *demonstrative adjective + noun* versus Hungarian *demonstrative adjective + definite article + noun;* formally inverse: English *first name + last name* versus Hungarian *last name + first name.*

In equivalent constructions base language interference can always be predicted. There are, however, also constructions which adhere to (a) and (b), but not to (c), notably English constructions containing prepositions and adverbial particles, and Hungarian constructions containing postpositions and verbal prefixes. Such constructions are not compared, but are still included in the study, because it is possible to predict AS interference in their cases.

The *STR pattern* of a construction is *potential* when it represents the intrinsic semantic weight of each word within the construction, without allowing for contrast or the interplay of emotion. It will be seen that, though STR patterns are not direct and absolute reflexes of syntactic structures, reliable statistical correlations can be established between STR patterns and syntactic structures in most cases.

The *STR pattern* of a construction is *contextual* when it assigns special importance to one word within the construction, in cases where that word supplies the only new information or it is in contrast with another word in the context.

This study deals with contextual STR only on the sentence-level; the STR patterns of grammatical phrases surveyed here are potential.

The *INT pattern* of a sentence-type is *neutral* when it conveys a minimum of emotional-attitudinal information revealing its grammatical function most clearly. Though the emotional-attitudinal element can never be fully neutralized in practice, the neutral INT patterns underlying the actual INT curves can normally be successfully abstracted in all cases.

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[1] Terms borrowed from T. Krzeszowski (1971: 37–8).

2. Prosodic devices in English and Hungarian, and error prediction

2.0 *Introduction*

The following is a confrontation of English and Hungarian prosodic devices. The inventory of such devices includes: STR-degrees, internal tone-group structure, rhythm, INT range, and INT patterns. Their different realization in the two languages is a constant source of error.

Whenever the Hungarian examples are not translated, their meanings are identical with those of the English examples.

2.1 *Degrees of STR*[1]

Non-STR-ed syllables are pronounced with as much energy as is minimally needed to make them audible in ordinary circumstances. Non-STR involves minimal loudness and duration and, in English, often but not always, a centralized, reduced vowel quality. In Hungarian the vowel quality of the non-STR-ed syllable is not reduced to any comparable extent as it may be in English.

Tertiary-STR-ed syllables always have a full vowel quality and a slightly increased degree of loudness and duration in both languages. They are not pitch prominent, i. e., they never initiate INT contours.

Secondary-STR-ed syllables are characterized in both English and Hungarian by a full vowel quality, extra loudness and duration and, in English only, by the concomitant segmental feature of aspiration of */p/*, */t/*, */k/* in syllable-initial position. In both languages, whenever they precede a primary STR, they become pitch prominent, too. This means that they initiate a relatively narrow-ranged, ancillary INT contour. However, when they follow a primary STR, they are not pitch prominent, they merely continue the pitch movement initiated by the primary-STR-ed syllable. In this case they are preceded by a slight pause called juncture.

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[1] The STR degrees used in this report are not considered phonemic because they can overlap in their actual realization, and because they can be replaced by one another without a change of meaning as long as the relative STR pattern is preserved.

Primary-STR-ed syllables in both languages have a full vowel quality, increased loudness and duration, and a more radical kind of pitch prominence than the one characterizing the secondary-STR-ed syllables preceding them, and they are also preceded by juncture. The radical pitch prominence of primary STR-es means that the INT contour initiated by the primary-STR-ed syllable is one that is able to stand independently. This INT contour is often wider-ranged than the ancillary contours initiated by secondary STR-es, and/or it starts on a pitch considerably higher or lower than the pitch of the preceding syllable. Besides radical pitch prominence, which is an obligatory feature of primary STR in both English and Hungarian, an additional feature of primary STR in English is the aspiration of */p/*, */t/*, */k/* in syllable-initial position.

For greater simplicity of reference, non and tertiary STR-es can be referred to as *minor,* secondary and primary STR-es as *major* STR-es. Henceforward the following abbreviations will be used: *n* for non, *t* for tertiary, *s* for secondary, and *p* for primary. For marking STR the following symbols will be applied: two short superscript vertical lines preceding a syllable indicate p–STR on that syllable, as in: *It's ˈˈPeter.;* one short superscript vertical line preceding a syllable indicates s-STR on that syllable, as in: *The ˈwindows were ˈˈopen.;* and one short subscript vertical line preceding a syllable indicates t-STR on that syllable, as in: *ˈWhat were the ˈstudents ˈˈlooking ˌfor?* N-STR will not be marked at all.

2.2 *Internal structure of the tone-group*

2.21 *English*

All English tone-groups are *single-focused,* i. e., there is a single peak of prominence in them, viz., the p-STR-ed syllable. In the British tradition the p-STR-ed syllable has usually been called the *nucleus* of the tone-group, while the syllables between the nucleus and the end of the tone-group have been called the *tail.* The position of the nucleus is usually near the end of the tone-group. This is the principle of end-focus (Quirk, et al., 1973: 938–9). In case of contrast the nucleus will be shifted from its potential position to the contrasted word unless the potentially p-STR-ed word is contrasted. Terminology varies as to the prenuclear part of an English tone-group. Some scholars (Kingdon 1958, Schubiger 1958, Gimson 1965) call the first s-STR-ed syllable of the tone-group the *head,* and anything between the head and the nucleus the *body;* others (Palmer 1922, O'Connor and Arnold 1963,1973) use the term *head* to cover the whole sequence of syllables from the first s-STR to the nucleus. The first s-STR or, in lack of such, the p-STR can be preceded by a sequence of minor-STR-ed syllables called the *prehead.* This study will use the terms: tone-group initial, tone-group medial, and tone-group final segments. The *tone-group initial* segment is optional, it corresponds to the traditional prehead. The *tone-group medial* segment is also optional, it corresponds to the traditional head in the sense in which Palmer uses is. The *tone-group final* segment is obligatory, it corresponds to the traditional nucleus plus the tail. The following example illustrates English tone-group structure:

It was an un'usually 'big ciga"rette-holder.
initial medial final

2.22 *Hungarian*

A Hungarian tone-group is either single-focused or multi-focused.

In a *single-focused* tone-group there is only one peak of prominence, viz., the p-STR-ed syllable. The p-STR initiates the *main segment* (*főszakasz*, Klemm 1942: 622), which lasts from the p-STR-ed syllable to the end of the tone-group. The main segment is an obligatory unit. It can be preceded by optional *preparatory segments* (*előkészítő szakasz*, Csűry 1925: 9; or *inchoativum*, Brassai 1888: 29–31), which are initiated by s-STR-es. According to Elekfi (1964: 338–40) if a sentence is realized in a single-focused tone-group containing no preparatory segments, the sentence has an *emotional sentence form,* whereas if preparatory segments are also present, the sentence has a *rational sentence form.* In a rational sentence form the old information is arranged to come before the new information, whereas in the emotional form the new information precedes the old information. The term *rational* implies that listeners, when decoding a sentence, apparently prefer reference to old information first and only then to new information. The following Hungarian sentence means: *I've read the book,* in which *read* is new and *the book* is old information. In a rational sentence form the sentence is:

A 'könyvet "olvastam.

In an emotional form it is:

"Olvastam a 'könyvet.

The third kind of segment in a single-focused Hungarian tone-group is the optional *prehead* (*szakaszelőző*, Deme 1962: 464), which includes minor-STR-ed syllables before the first major-STR-ed syllable of the tone-group. Because of the need of a unified terminology, the terms *tone-group initial* (corresponding to the prehead), *tone-group medial* (corresponding to the preparatory segments), and *tone-group final* (corresponding to the main segment) will be applied here. The following sentence (meaning: 'And where did the children play the day before yesterday?') illustrates the structure of single-focused Hungarian tone-groups:

És ˈtegnapelőtt "hol játszottak a ˈgyerekek?
ini- medial final
tial

In a *multi-focused* tone-group there are several approximately equal peaks of prominence, i. e., several p-STR-es. That such a sequence of p-STR-es constitutes one tone-group is proven by the facts that (a) each p-STR-ed syllable starts on a somewhat lower pitch than the previous one, (b) significant pauses, which would indicate a tone-group boundary, do not occur between any two consecutive p-STR-es.

Using the terms of this study the structure of multi-focused Hungarian tone-groups can be described as follows. At the beginning of the tone-group there can be an optional *tone-group initial* segment (corresponding to a prehead), then comes an obligatory *tone-group medial* segment (corresponding to the segment between the first and last p-STR-ed syllables), and finally comes an obligatory *tone-group final* segment (which lasts from the last p-STR-ed syllable to the end of the tone-group). The following sentence (meaning: 'The children are playing in the garden.') illustrates the structure of multi-focused Hungarian tone-groups:

A "gyerekek "játszanak a "kertben.
ini- medial final
tial

2.3 *Feet and rhythm*

Major-STR-ed syllables – together with the minor-STR-ed syllables following them – form feet. A foot thus lasts from a major-STR-ed syllable to the next one, or to a pause (i. e., tone-group boundary).

In English there is a marked tendency for the major-STR-ed syllables to follow one another at more or less regular intervals of time. This quasi-regular (it can be fully regular in poetry) recurrence of major STR-es is called *STR-timed rhythm*. STR-timed rhythm is possible in English because (a) in a set of words (e. g., prepositions, auxiliaries) n-STR can replace t-STR (cf. *strong* and *weak* forms), (b) n-STR-ed syllables can be considerably reduced in duration, (c) in double-STR-ed derivatives and compounds only one major STR is realized so as to form quasi-isochronous feet with the adjacent major STR-es, (d) one-syllable words lose their major STR between adjacent major STR-es.

In Hungarian the absence of reduction, the absence of words with strong and weak forms, the absence of double-STR-ed words with a flexibility of STR-ing, and the absence of STR-deletion, obstruct the development of STR-timed rhythm. Hungarian major-STR-ed syllables do not tend to follow one another at regular intervals of time. However, some levelling tendency between short and long feet inasmuch as vowels tend to be shorter in the latter can be observed in Hungarian, too. Besides, especially in emotionally charged speech, a special rhythmical STR can be assigned to the fifth (more rarely the third), syllable of overlong feet thus dividing such feet into two (cf. Csűry 1925: 13, Deme 1962: 467).

2.4 *INT-al devices*

2.41 *Range*

The interval between the highest and lowest pitches of an INT contour is its range. The extent of the range may convey emotional-attitudinal information. Joy, surprise, and excitement cause a wider range; while fear, sorrow, seriousness, and scorn make it narrower in both English and Hungarian (and, in fact, in certain other European languages, too; see Fónagy-Magdics 1967: 260–7, and Jones 1964: 275).

The average range of English INT is considerably wider than that of Hungarian INT. The range of British female speakers in conversation is a musical tenth, while that used by male speakers can even be larger (Jones 1964: 276). Most Hungarian INT patterns, however, have a range of a fourth or a fifth (Magdics 1954, Fónagy-Magdics 1967).

As a working approximation, the average range of English (at least British) INT can be estimated to be twice that of Hungarian INT.

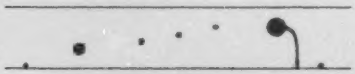
2.42 *INT patterns*

The overall INT patterns of the tone-group (sometimes referred to as *tunes,* e. g., by Armstrong and Ward 1926: 4–20, Jones 1964: 279–86, Allen 1969: 40, Kingdon 1958: xxiii, O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 5; or *tones* e. g., by Halliday 1967: 114) are distinct, recurring, contrastable pitch configurations (Bolinger 1951: 206) that are meaningful in a given speech community. They are built up of the INT contours of the initial, medial, and final segments of the tone-group.

For a comparison of INT patterns it is necessary to postulate a base line, which represents the speaker's lowest normal pitch, and, therefore can be labelled as *low;* and also a top line, which represents the speaker's highest normal pitch, and, therefore, can be labelled as *extra high.* This report will show the various INT patterns in a scale, the lower line of which will represent low, the upper line extra high pitch. For a more precise identification of INT patterns the labels *mid* and *high* will also be used, though not actually represented by lines within the scale[1]. Syllabic pitch-height will be indicated by the position in the scale, of dots of different sizes. The smallest dot indicates that the syllable is minor-STR-ed, i. e., *n* or *t.* A medium size dot represents s-STR. The largest dot represents p-STR. If the pitch of the p-STR-ed syllable changes while the syllable is uttered, a curved line representing the pitch change will be attached to the right of the large dot.

The marking of INT in this report is exemplified by the help of the following sentence:

And 'why didn't you "tell me?



where the dot under *tell* represents p-STR, the one under *why* s-STR, and the other dots represent minor STR-es. The first and last dot is on low level; the one under *why* is on mid level; and the one under *tell* starts on high pitch and glides down to low again. Extra high pitch is not reached by any syllable in the given sentence.

It is to be noted that the distance between the upper and lower lines should be larger in a scale used for English INT than in one used for Hungarian INT. For space limitations, however, English and Hungarian INT will be shown in scales of the same size.

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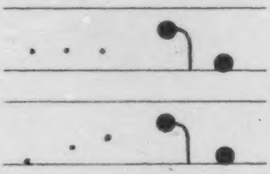
[1] The labels low, mid, high and extra high are used for orientation, and do not represent phonemic pitch-levels.

In the following passages tone-group initial, tone-group medial, and tone-group final INT contours will be compared in the two languages.

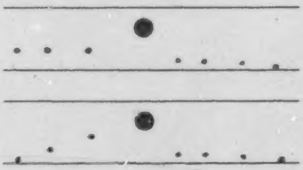
2.421 *Tone-group initial*

The basic patterns are the same in British English, American English and Hungarian: the minor-STR-ed initial syllables of the tone-group form either a mid level sequence, or rise gradually from low to the height of the first major-STR-ed syllable:

And it was "your ˈturn.



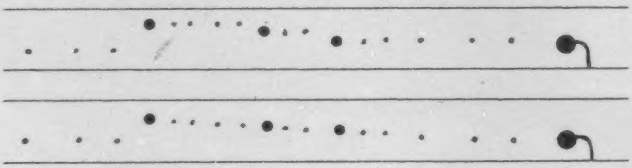
Megaztán "te következtél.



2.422 *Tone-group medial*

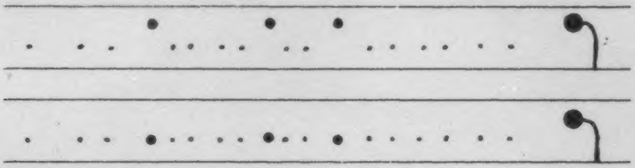
A. *British:* The basic pattern starts with a s-STR-ed syllable on high level, from which the voice descends step-wise on each s-STR-ed syllable. The minor-STR-ed syllables between them are at the same level as the s-STR that immediately precedes them, or their pitches may form a downward succession towards the pitch-height of the next lower s-STR-ed syllable. The whole segment usually ends not lower than mid level (cf., Allen 1969: 41). This pattern can be used before any kind of tone-group final pattern.

The producˈtivity of Iˈtalian ˈagriculture has in"creased.



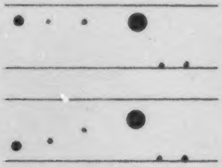
B. *American:* In the basic pattern either the s-STR-ed syllables are on high level and the minor-STR-ed syllables on mid level; or both the s-STR-ed and the minor-STR-ed syllables are on mid level (cf., Gregory 1966: 133, and English Language Services 1967: Part 1: 48–50, and passim):

The produc'tivity of I'talian 'agriculture has in"creased.



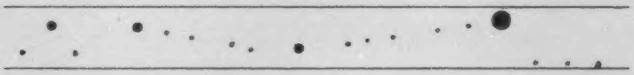
C. *Hungarian (in single-focused tone-groups):* The tone-group medial INT pattern depends on the tone-group final INT pattern. If the latter is falling, the preparatory segment immediately preceding it has either a high *level* pitch or a pattern *gently rising* from mid to high (cf., *convex INT turning point* in Juhász 1968: 225):

'Olvasni "szeretek. (I like reading.)



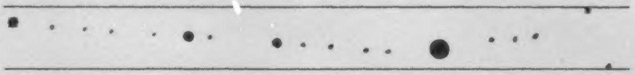
Other preparatory segments within the same tone-group medial part usually have a gently falling INT pattern:

Az 'olasz 'mezőgazdaság 'termelékenysége "emelkedett.
(The productivity of Italian agriculture has increased.)



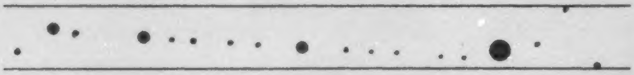
If the tone-group final INT pattern is high rise or rise-fall, the tone-group medial pattern starts with a s-STR on high level and all subsequent syllables, no matter whether minor- or s-STR-ed, form a downward succession until the last one reaches about mid level. This downward succession is unbroken if the tone-group medial segment starts with a verb, as in:

'Emelkedett az 'olasz 'mezőgazdaság "termelékenysége?



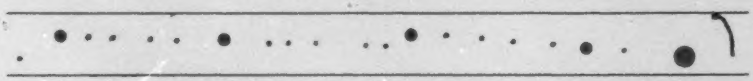
or if it does not contain a verb at all, as in:

Az 'olasz 'mezőgazdaság 'termelékenysége "emelkedett?



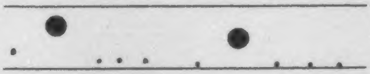
If, however, the tone-group medial segment contains a verb not in initial position, the s-STR-ed syllable of the verb will start the whole gently falling movement from high pitch again:

A 'mezőgazdaság 'termelékenysége 'emelkedett az 'elmúlt "évben?
(Did the productivity of agriculture increase last year?



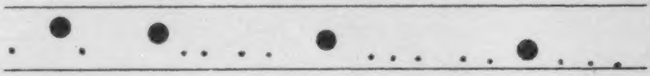
D. *Hungarian (in multi-focused tone-groups):* The INT pattern here consists of a series of abruptly falling contours, each one initiated by a p-STR-ed syllable, the first beginning on high level, and each subsequent one beginning on a slightly lower level than the immediately preceding one. If the tone-group medial segment contains no more than one or two p-STR-es, the falling contours will be quite steep, i. e., the minor-STR-ed syllables will follow the p-STR-ed ones on almost low pitch:

A "termelékenység "emelkedett. (Productivity has increased.)



If, however, the tone-group medial segment contains more than two p-STR-es, the falling contours initiated by them will be less steep:

Az "olasz "mezőgazdaság "termelékenysége "emelkedett.



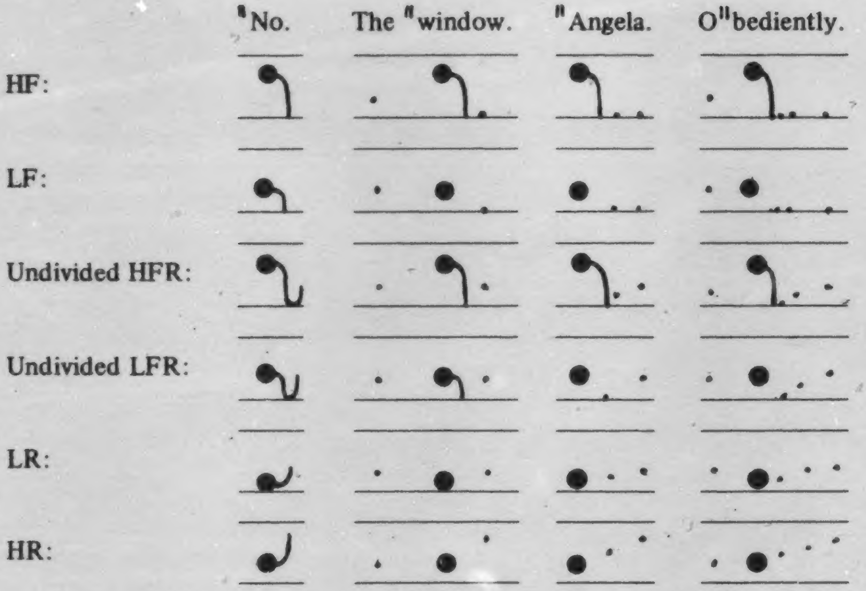
2.423 *Tone-group final*

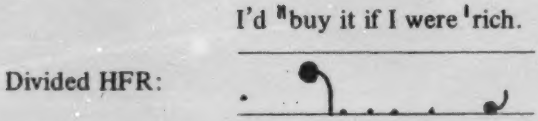
A. *British:* The tone-group final segment is initiated by the p-STR-ed syllable (nucleus) of the tone-group, which can be followed by a tail containing minor and s-STR-ed syllables. If there is no tail, i. e., the whole tone-group final segment consists of the syllable under p-STR, the INT contour of that syllable is *kinetic,* i. e., the pitch of the syllable glides in one of the recognized directions during the time the syllable is uttered. The kinetic contour on the p-STR-ed syllable is preserved even if there is a tail, in the case of falling INT patterns, especially if the syllable contains a long vowel, a diphthong, or a voiced continuant */m/*, */n/*, */ŋ/*, */l/*, */z/*, and if the fall is wide in range (Gimson 1965: 245–6). Otherwise, if there is a tail, the INT pattern will be spread out along the entire final segment, and the p-STR-ed syllable itself will have a *static* contour, i. e., an unchanging, level pitch-height, followed by a drop or a jump to the pitch-height of the next syllable.

The recognized patterns are:

High fall (HF): from high to very low.
Low fall (LF): from mid to very low.
Undivided high fall-rise (HFR): first from high to low, then, still within the word, to mid.
Undivided low fall-rise (LFR): first from mid to low, then still within the word, to mid again.
Divided high fall-rise (HFR): from high to low on the p-STR-ed syllable of the tone-group, then from low to mid on the rightmost s-STR-ed syllable of the tone-group.
Low rise (LR): from low to mid or a little above.
High rise (HR): from mid to high.

In all patterns that end in a rise the last syllable also glides upwards.



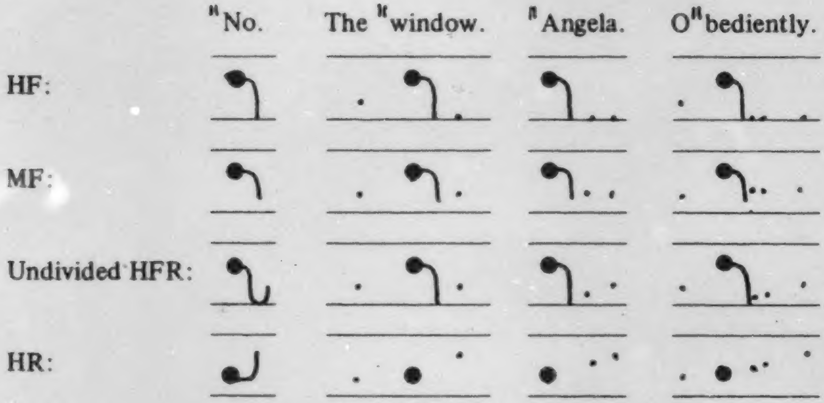


Other tone-group final INT patterns, such as the rise-fall and the rise-fall-rise, however characteristic of British INT they may be, are not basic patterns (cf. Kingdon 1958: 131) and are, therefore, omitted from the present inventory.

B. *American:* A jump or a drop between the pitch of the p-STR-ed syllable and that of the next syllable is more common than gliding (Gregory 1966: 294).

The recognized patterns are:
High fall (HF): from high to low.
Mid fall (MF): from high to mid.
Undivided high fall-rise (HFR): first from high to low, then, still within the word, to mid.
High rise (HR): from mid to high.

In rising patterns the last syllable also glides upwards.



Other tone-group final INT patterns, such as e. g., the characteristic fall from extra high to high (Pike 1945: 60) have been omitted as attitudinal variations. The MF and the HFR have both been identified as 'sustain' tones by Kurath (1964: 128–9).

C. *Hungarian:* The p-STR-ed syllable acquires a kinetic contour only if there are no other syllables to follow within the segment. In multisyllabic segments even falling patterns are realized not by glides within the p-STR-ed syllable, but by pitch-drops between syllables.

The recognized patterns are:
High fall (HF): from high to low.
Low fall (LF): from mid to low.
High rise (HR): from mid to high.
Rise-fall (RF)[1]: the contour gradually ascends from mid to high before the antepenultimate syllable, jumps up to extra high level between the antepenultimate and the penultimate syllables, and drops down to low between the penultimate and the last syllables. When it is realized on fewer than three syllables, the falling wing of the pattern may get weakened or lost. In disyllabic patterns the first syllable is on mid level, the second on extra-high, with a more or less perceptible glide down towards low. In monosyllabic patterns the pitch of the syllable glides from mid to extra-high without falling down again. In sentences indicating surprise or disbelief, however, the falling wing of the pattern reappears:

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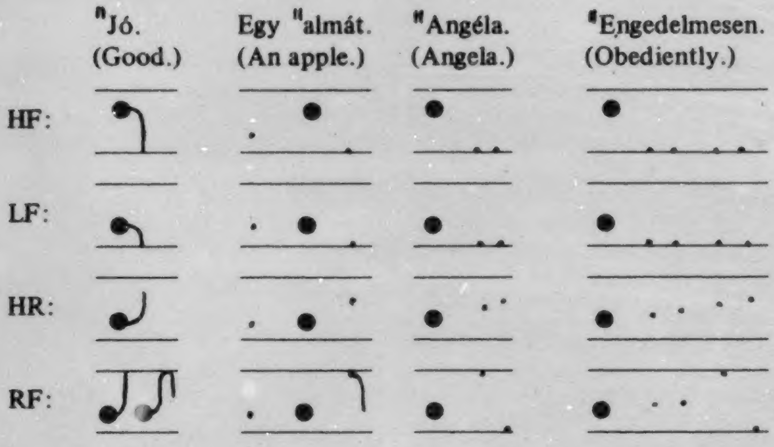
[1] From a strictly physical point of view the highest-pitched syllable of the RF pattern may attain a stronger degree of STR than the first syllable which initiates the pattern. Still, since the definition of p-STR in this paper includes its ability to initiate an independent INT pattern, it is the first syllable of the pattern which is recognized as p-STR-ed.



Dialectal-attitudinal variations, such as the falling-rising and falling-rising-falling versions of the HF pattern (Csűri 1935: 112–4) are not considered in the present study.

D. *A summary of British, American, and Hungarian tone-group final INT patterns*

The following matrix shows the British, American, and Hungarian tone-group final INT patterns recognized in this study:

	British	American	Hungarian
HF:	+	+	+
MF:	–	+	–
LF:	+	–	+
Undivided HFR:	+	+	–
Undivided LFR:	+	–	–
Divided HFR:	+	–	–
LR:	+	–	–
HR:	+	+	+
RF:	–	–	+

2.5 *Predictions of formal errors*

Before proceding to the functions of prosodic devices in English and Hungarian, it is already possible to prognosticate the formal errors of the learner that stem from the different formal features of the same prosodic devices in the two languages.

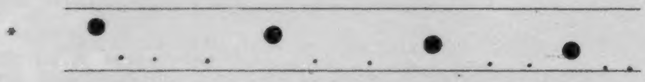
2.51 *Errors of HLE*

HLE probably (a) do not reduce sufficiently the quality and duration of the syllabic vowel where they ought to,

(b) do not aspirate /*p*/, /*t*/, /*k*/ at the beginning of major-STR-ed syllables,

(c) use multi-focused tone-groups instead of single-focused ones, as in:

* "Peter and his "children have "gone to the "library.



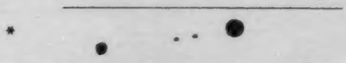
(d) do not achieve STR-timed rhythm,

(e) use a considerably narrower range of INT than they ought to,

(f) use a series of p-STR-es and falling INT patterns in a tone-group medial segment, whenever they extrapolate multi-focused tone-group structure into English, as in the example under (c),

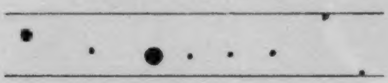
(g) do not use pitch glides in falling INT patterns whenever the patterns extend over more than one syllable, even if the p-STR-ed syllable contains a long vowel, a diphthong, or a voiced continuant, as in:

'That's the a"larm-clock.



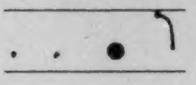
(h) extrapolate the Hungarian RF INT pattern into English, i. e., they drop the pitch of the last syllable to low whenever the pattern extends over more than two syllables, as in:

'Are they "looking at each ,other?

* 

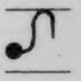
When the pattern is realized on two syllables, HLE probably apply a downward pitch movement to the second syllable, as in:

In the "window?

* 

When the pattern is realized on one syllable, and HLE use it with a repetitive purpose, or to express their surprise or anger, the rise from mid to extra-high and the fall from extra-high to about mid will both take place on that syllable, as in:

"He?

* 

(i) do not use the British and American HFR, or the British LFR INT patterns; neither are they likely to use British LR and American MF.

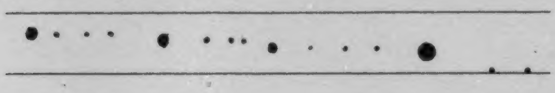
2.52 *Errors of ELH*

ELH probably (a) reduce the quality and duration of the syllabic vowel in n-STR-ed syllables,

(b) aspirate /p/, /t/, /k/ at the beginning of major-STR-ed syllables,

(c) use single-focused tone-groups instead of multi-focused ones, as in:

* 'Péter és a 'gyermekei 'elmentek a "könyvtárba.
(Peter and his children have gone to the library.)

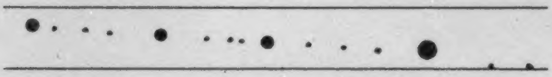
* 

(d) try to achieve STR-timed rhythm,

(e) use a considerably wider range of INT than they ought to,

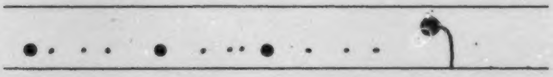
(f) whenever they extrapolate single-focused tone-group structure into Hungarian, they use a series of s-STR-es in the tone-group medial segment and, if they are British, level INT contours, as in the example under (c), or a general slope, as in:

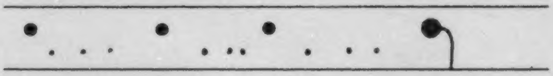
* ˈPéter és a ˈgyermekei ˈelmentek a "könyvtárba.

*


If they are Americans, they may use a general mid level contour, or a series of mid-falling patterns in the tone-group medial segment:

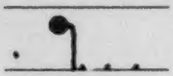
* ˈPéter és a ˈgyermekei ˈelmentek a "könyvtárba.

*


*


(g) use pitch-glides in non-monosyllabic falling INT patterns if the p-STR-ed syllable contains a long vowel, a diphthong, or a voiced continuant, as in:

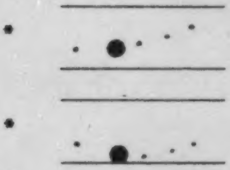
Az "írógépem. (My typewriter.)

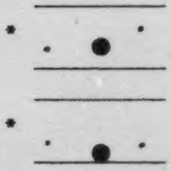
*


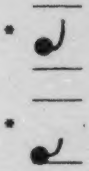
This error may characterize British ELH more than American ELH.

(h) use British and American HR or British LR instead of Hungarian RF:

Az "írógépem? Egy "almát? (An apple?) " Ő? (He?)

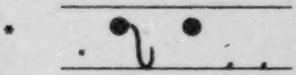






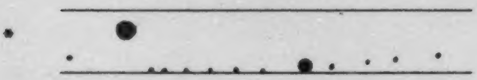
(i) both British and American ELH may use the undivided HFR INT pattern, as in:

Ha "jó, "megveszem. (If it is good, I'll buy it.)



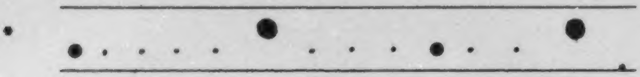
(j) British ELH may use the divided HFR pattern, as in:

A "szüleinél ebédel 'vasárnaponként. (He has dinner with his parents on Sundays.)



(k) American ELH may use the MF tone-group final INT pattern, as in:

* 'Odamentem a "pénztárhoz, és 'vettem egy "jegyet.
(I went to the box-office, and bought a ticket.)



(l) American ELH will probably not use LF where they ought to.

2.6 *Predictions of formal facilitation*

Formal similarity enables learners of either language to produce the following prosodic devices correctly in the target language:

(a) Full vowel quality in STR-ed syllables.

(b) Single-focused tone-group structure.

(c) Tone-group initial INT patterns.

(d) The HR tone-group final INT pattern.

(e) The HF tone-group final INT pattern if the p-STR-ed syllable does not contain a long vowel, a diphthong, or a voiced continuant.

3. Stress in grammatical phrases and error prediction

3.0 *Introduction*

The following is a confrontation of the potential STR patterns of the most important syntactic structures in English and Hungarian. Most of these structures are *grammatical phrases.* Among the verb phrases, however, some clause structures have been included, too, because the relative STR degree of certain preverbal morphological classes (subject pronoun, subject noun, question word, etc.), cannot be identified in phrases. Besides, the Hungarian equivalents of English verb phrases constitute clauses, because the personal suffix of the Hungarian verb automatically implies a subject.

Potential STR patterns represent the intrinsic semantic weight of the words in a phrase or clause. They do not represent contextual, emotional, or rhythmical STR modifications.

The relation of potential STR patterns to syntactic structures is neither direct, nor absolute. Individual words belonging to the same morphological class may show different degrees of potential importance and STR within a particular phrase, because the internal context of the phrase may make them inferable. E. g., the phrase *noun+to+infinitive* usually has the STR pattern s+n+p, as in *deˈsire to ˮeat.* In *ˮbread to ˌeat,* however, the STR pattern will be rather p+n+t, because it is the inferable quality of bread that it can be eaten (Bolinger 1958 b: 70). If STR patterns of phrases are still fairly constant, it is because of the fairly constant distribution of importance within the phrases, and not because of their structural identity.

All syntactic structures enumerated here are normally co-extensive with one tone-group.

When comparing STR patterns, the English phrases will always be described first, because their word order is less subject to variation than that of Hungarian phrases. Sometimes a phrase in one language contains a word which belongs to a morphological class absent in the other language. Such phrases have no equivalent constructions in the other language, but are still suitable for error prediction and are, therefore, included in the enumeration.

It may happen that a phrase, besides its basic STR pattern, has an exceptional STR pattern which is used under specifiable circumstances. Such patterns are also included in the analysis.

Whenever it is possible in both languages, several phrases will be fused under one STR pattern.

Where the Hungarian examples are not translated, their meanings are identical with those of the English examples, they come in the same order, and stand in the third person singular.

As it is outside the scope of the present report to predict word order errors, it has been assumed that learners know the word order rules of the target language. Thus it has become possible to concentrate on errors of a strictly prosodic nature.

3.1 *Non-verb-phrases*

3.11 *Basic STR patterns*

3.111 *With final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 1
English:
$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Art}\\ \text{Part}\end{matrix}\right\} + \text{N}$
n + p   *a "book,   the "table,   some "water*
Hungarian:
$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Art}\\ \text{Part}\end{matrix}\right\} + \text{N}$
n + p   *egy "könyv,   az "asztal,   egy kis "víz*
Prediction:
Facilitation

No. 2
English:
Demadj+N
t +p   *,that "star,   ,these "people*
Hungarian:
Demadj+Art+N
t + n+p   *,az a "csillag,   ,ezek az "emberek*
Prediction:
Facilitation

No. 3
English:
Possadj+N
t +p but n+p in rapid speech *ˌyour "daughter, his "window*
Hungarian:
Art+N
[with a possessive suffix]
n +p *a "lányod, az "ablaka*
Prediction:
Facilitation, though HLE probably do not use the reduced, n-STR-ed variant of the Possadj

No. 4
English:
Greeting expression
Adj+N
t +p *ˌgood "morning*
Hungarian:
Greeting expression
Adj+N
p +n *"jó reggelt*
Prediction:
HLE may use p+n: * *"good morning*
ELH may use t+p: * *ˌjó "reggelt*

No. 5
English:
Title + Name
t + p *ˌMr. "Smith, ˌPresident "Kennedy, ˌQueen E"lizabeth, ˌPope "Paul, ˌDoctor "Cserfalvy, ˌGeneral "Lee, ˌComrade "Kovács, ˌSaint "Stephen*
Hungarian (a):
Name+Title
p + t, but p+n if the name is monosyllabic *"Smith úr, "Kennedy ˌelnök, "Erzsébet ˌkirálynő, "Pál pápa, "Cserfalvy ˌdoktor, "Lee tábornok, "Kovács ˌelvtárs*
Hungarian (b):
szent +Name
p + n *"Szent István*

Prediction:

Facilitation, because the inversion of the structural pattern brings about the inversion of the STR pattern, but not if the title is *Saint*, or *Szent*.
In this case HLE may use **p+n**: * ˈˈ*Saint Stephen;*
and ELH may use **t+p**: * ˌ*Szent* ˈˈ*István*

No. 6

English:

Perspron+Emphpron

t + p ˌ*I my*ˈˈ*self*, ˌ*you your*ˈˈ*selves*

Hungarian:

Perspron+Emphpron

t + p ˌ*én* ˈˈ*magam*, ˌ*ti* ˈˈ*magatok*

Prediction:

Facilitation

No. 7

English:

$$(\text{Art}) + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Num}\\ \text{N}\end{matrix}\right\} + \text{N}$$

(n) + s + p *the* ˈ*yellow* ˈˈ*house*, ˈ*two* ˈˈ*books*, ˈ*John's* ˈˈ*son*

Hungarian:

$$(\text{Art}) + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Num}\\ \text{N}\end{matrix}\right\} + \text{N}$$

(n) + p + p *a* ˈˈ*sárga* ˈˈ*ház*, ˈˈ*két* ˈˈ*könyv*, ˈˈ*János* ˈˈ*fia*

Prediction:

HLE may use **(n)+p+p**: * *the* ˈˈ*yellow* ˈˈ*house*
ELH may use **(n)+s+p**: * *a* ˈ*sárga* ˈˈ*ház*

No. 8

English:

Geographical proper names, names of institutions, buildings, roads, squares

$$(\text{Art}) + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Proper name}\\ \text{Adj}\\ \text{N}\end{Bmatrix} + \text{N}$$

(n) + s + **p** *'North A"merica, the 'Soviet "Union, the Pa'cific "Ocean, the Medite'rranean "Sea, 'Buckingham "Palace, 'Hyde "Park, 'Oxford "Road, Pennsyl'vania "Avenue, 'Wilshire "Boulevard, 'Roosevelt "Square*

Notes:

English (a):

In geographical proper names whose first element is the word *New*, the first element takes s-STR in British, but only t-STR in American English: *ˌNew "York* (Kingdon 1958: 219).

English (b):

In geographical proper names whose second element is the word *Island* or *Islands*, British English places the p-STR on the name of the Island, while American English puts it on the word *Island*. *'Rhode "Island* in British usage can be: *"Rhode 'Island* (Kingdon 1958: 217–8).

English (c):

The given STR pattern varies according to the position of the phrase in the sentence. If it is followed by an adjacent major STR, the p-STR on the final N turns into t-STR: *'Hyde ˌPark "Corner*. If it is preceded by an adjacent major STR, the s-STR on the prefinal element turns into t-STR: *they 'left ˌHyde "Park* (cf., Allen 1969: 191–3).

Hungarian (a):

Geographical proper names, names of institutions, buildings, roads, squares, streets

$$(\text{Art}) + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Proper name}\\ \text{Adj}\\ \text{N}\end{Bmatrix} + \text{N}$$

(n) + **p** + t, or (n)+p+n if the element before the final N is monosyllabic

"Észak-ˌAmerika, a "SzovjetˌunióΙ, a "Csendes-ˌóceán, a "Földközi ˌtenger, "Károlyi ˌpalota (K. Palace), *"Vas utca* (V. Street), *"Rákóczi ˌút* (R. Road), *"Calvin ˌtér* (C. Square)

Hungarian (b):

Besides the STR pattern **(n)+p+t** as given above, the STR pattern **(n)+p+p** is also possible if (i) the prefinal element is a N with the suffix *-i*, or *-s*: "*Délafrikai* "*Unió* (Union of South Africa), "*Tudományos* "*Akadémia* (Academy of Sciences); (ii) the prefinal element is a Parple: "*Egyesült* "*Államok* (United States); (iii) the prefinal element is an Adj of nationality and the final N is not the word: *ország*: "*Magyar* "*Rádió* (Hungarian Radio); (iv) the final N has a possessive suffix: "*Mártírok* "*útja* (Martyrs' Road).

Prediction:

HLE may use **(n)+p+t**: * *the Pa"cific ˌOcean*
(n)+p+n if the prefinal element is monosyllabic:
* "*West Germany*
(n)+p+p if the prefinal element is a Parple:
* *the U"nited "States;* an Adj of nationality:
* *the Hun"garian "Radio;* a N in the genitive:
* "*Martyrs'* "*Road*

Besides, they probably do not carry out the necessary STR modifications in the sentence.

ELH may use **(n)+s+p**: * ˈ*Észak-* "*Amerika.* The British may use **(n)+p+s** for names of islands: * "*Margit*ˈ*sziget*

No. 9

English:

Money expression, time expression
Num+N
$\begin{bmatrix}\text{unit of}\\ \text{money or time}\end{bmatrix}$
s +p ˈ*five* "*dollars*, ˈ*fifteen* "*cents*, ˈ*one o'* "*clock*

Hungarian:

Money expression, time expression
Num+N
$\begin{bmatrix}\text{unit of}\\ \text{money or time}\end{bmatrix}$
p +n if the Num is monosyllabic: "*hat forint* (six forints)
p +t if the Num is not monosyllabic: "*kétezer* ˌ*forint* (two-thousand forints)

Prediction:

HLE may use p+n if the Num is monosyllabic: * "*six cents*, and p+t if the Num is not monosyllabic: * "*fifteen* ˌ*dollars*, *e*"*leven* ˌ*days*
ELH may use s+p: * '*hat* "*forint*, '*nyolc* "*óra* (eight o'clock)

No. 10

English:

First name+Surname
s + p '*Heather* "*Williams*, '*David* "*Hampton*

Hungarian:

Surname+First name
p + p or p+t if the person is well-known in a given situation: "*Teleki* "*László*, or "*Teleki* ˌ*Laci*

Prediction:

HLE may use p+p: * "*Mary* "*Brown*
ELH may use s+p: * '*Petőfi* "*Sándor*

No. 11

English:

N+Emphpron
s+ p '*Mary her*"*self*

Hungarian:

N+Emphpron
s+ p '*Mária* "*maga*

Prediction:

Facilitation

No. 12

English:

$$\text{Adgr} + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Parple}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{Bmatrix}$$

s + p '*awfully* "*dull*, '*very* "*tired*, '*quite* "*well*, '*very* "*often*

Hungarian (a):

$$\text{Adgr}\begin{bmatrix}\text{expressing}\\ \text{completeness}\end{bmatrix} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Parple}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{array}\right\}$$

p + t *"borzasztóan ˌunalmas, "nagyon ˌfáradt, "egészen ˌjól, "nagyon ˌgyakran*

Hungarian (b):

$$\text{Adgr}\begin{bmatrix}\text{expressing}\\ \text{incompleteness}\end{bmatrix} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Parple}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{array}\right\}$$

s + p *'enyhén "viseltes* (slightly worn), *'kissé "sértett* (somewhat hurt), *'kicsit "szomorú* (a little sad)

Prediction:

HLE may use the correct **s+p** if the Adgr expresses incompleteness: *'slightly "worn.* They may use the incorrect **p+t** with other Adgr-s: * *"awfully ˌdull*

ELH may use **s+p** which is correct if the Adgr expresses incompleteness: *'enyhén "viseltes,* but incorrect if the Adgr expresses completeness: * *'borzasztóan "unalmas*

No. 13

English:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\textit{more}\\ \textit{most}\\ \textit{less}\\ \textit{least}\end{array}\right\} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Parple}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{array}\right\}$$

s + p *'more "tired, 'less "brightly*

Hungarian (a):

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Parple}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{array}\right\}\begin{bmatrix}\text{in the compara-}\\ \text{tive or superla-}\\ \text{tive degree}\end{bmatrix}$$

p *"fáradtabb*

Hungarian (b):

$$\begin{Bmatrix}\textit{kevésbé}\\ \textit{legkevésbé}\end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Parple}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{Bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\text{in the posi-}\\ \text{tive degree}\end{bmatrix}$$

p + **t** *"kevésbé ˌfényesen*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n** for phrases with *more* and *most:* * *"more beautiful,* and **p+t** for phrases with *less* and *least:* * *"less ˌbrightly*

ELH may use a correct **p** when the phrase corresponds to one word in Hungarian: *"fáradtabb,* but they may use **s+p** when the Hungarian phrase begins with *kevésbé, legkevésbé:* * *'kevésbé "fényesen*

No. 14

English:

$$\text{Adfr} + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\end{Bmatrix}$$

s + p *'often "true, 'never "perfectly, 'always "late*

Hungarian (a):

$$\underset{\begin{bmatrix}\text{expressing}\\ \text{real frequency}\end{bmatrix}}{\text{Adfr}} + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\end{Bmatrix}$$

p + t *"gyakran ˌigaz, "sohasem ˌtõkéletesen, "mindig ˌkésõn*

Hungarian (b):

$$\underset{\begin{bmatrix}\text{expressing}\\ \text{occurrence}\end{bmatrix}}{\text{Adfr}} + \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\end{Bmatrix}$$

s + **p** *'idõnként "beteg* (sometimes ill),
'néha "szép (sometimes nice),
'rendszerint "korán (usually early),
'általában "helyes (generally correct)

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+t** if the Adfr expresses real frequency: * "*often* ˌ*true,*
or the correct **s+p** if the Adfr expresses occurrence: '*sometimes* "*ill*
ELH may use **s+p**, which is correct if the Adfr expresses occurrence:
'*időnként* "*beteg,* but not if the Adfr expresses real frequency:
* '*mindig* "*későn*

No. 15

English:

not + X, where X can be N, Dempron, Posspron, Perspron, Adj, Num, Adman, Adfr, Adpl, Adt, Adpcle, Parple

s + p '*not a* "*lawyer,* '*not* "*this,* '*not* "*his,* '*not* "*her,* '*not* "*pleasant,* '*not* "*seven,* '*not* "*well,* '*not* "*often,* '*not* "*there,* '*not* "*now,* '*not* "*out,* '*not* "*covered*

Hungarian:

$\left\{\begin{matrix}\textit{nem}\\ \textit{ne}\end{matrix}\right\}$ + X, where X can be N, Dempron, Posspron, Perspron, Adj, Num, Adman, Adfr, Adpl, Adt, Pref, Parple

p + n "*nem ügyvéd,* "*nem ez,* "*nem az övé,* "*nem őt,* "*nem kellemes,* "*nem hét,* "*nem jól,* "*nem gyakran,* "*nem ott,* "*nem most,* "*nem ki,* "*nem fedett*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n**: * "*not pleasant*
ELH may use **s+p**: * ˌ*nem* "*kellemes*

No. 16

English:

Compound QW

$$QW + \left\{\begin{matrix}N\\ Adj\\ Ad\\ Num\\ Prep\end{matrix}\right\}$$

s + p '*how* "*long,* '*how* "*many,* '*what* "*time,* '*which* "*train,* '*how* "*often,* '*where* "*from*

Hungarian:
Compound QW

$$\text{QW} + \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{N}\\ \text{Adj}\\ \text{Ad}\\ \text{Num}\\ \text{Postp}\end{array}\right\}$$

p + t, or **p+n** if the QW is monosyllabic:
"*milyen ,sokáig,* "*milyen ,sok,* "*hány órakor,* "*melyik ,vonat,* "*milyen ,gyakran,* "*mi alatt* (under what)

Prediction:
HLE may use **p+n**: * "*how long,* "*what time*
ELH may use **s+p**: * ,*milyen* "*sokáig,* ,*hány* "*órakor*

No. 17
English:
N+*to*+Inf
s + n + p '*problems to com*"*puterize*

Hungarian:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{V} + \textit{-andó}\\ \text{Inf} + \textit{-való}\end{array}\right\} + \text{N}$$

p + p *(számítógéppel)* "*feldolgozandó* "*problémák,* or "*feldolgoznivaló* "*problémák*

Prediction:
HLE may use **p+n+p**: *"*problems to com*"*puterize*
ELH may use **s+p**: * '*feldolgozandó* "*problémák*

No. 18
English:
Adj+*to*+Inf
s + n + p '*difficult to* "*sing*

Hungarian:
Adj+Inf
p + p "*nehéz* "*elénekelni*

Prediction:
HLE may use **p+p**: * "*difficult to* "*sing*
ELH may use **s+p**: * '*nehéz* "*elénekelni*

No. 19

English:

Comparison (Comparative degree)

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{matrix}\right\} + \textit{than} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{Dempron}\\ \text{Posspron}\\ \text{Perspron}\\ \text{Adpl}\\ \text{Adt}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

s + n + p '*cleverer than* "*John,* '*faster than* "*you*

Hungarian:

Comparison (Comparative degree)

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{matrix}\right\} + \textit{mint} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{Dempron}\\ \text{Posspron}\\ \text{Perspron}\\ \text{Adpl}\\ \text{Adt}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

p + n + p "*okosabb, mint* "*János,* "*gyorsabban, mint* "*te*

Prediction:

HLE may use p+n+p: * "*cleverer than* "*John*
ELH may use s+n+p: * '*okosabb, mint* "*János*

No. 20

English:

Phrase consisting of two coordinate heads

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N} + (\text{Conj}) + \text{N}\\ \text{Adj} + (\text{Conj}) + \text{Adj}\\ \text{Ad} + (\text{Conj}) + \text{Ad}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

s + n + p '*sons and* "*daughters,* '*black and* "*blue,* '*back and* "*forth*

Hungarian:

Phrase consisting of two coordinate heads

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N} + (\text{Conj}) + \text{N}\\ \text{Adj} + (\text{Conj}) + \text{Adj}\\ \text{Ad} + (\text{Conj}) + \text{Ad}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

p + n + p "*fiúk és* "*lányok,* "*kék-*"*zöld* (black and blue, literally: blue and green), "*előre-*"*hátra*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+p**: * "*sons and* "*daughters*
ELH may use **s+n+p**: * '*fiúk és* "*lányok*

No. 21

English:

N+(Art)+N

[Restrictive apposition]

s+(n)+p '*Teleki the li*"*brarian, my* '*daughter* "*Angela*

Hungarian:

(Art)+N +N

$$\begin{bmatrix}\text{restrictive}\\ \text{attribute}\end{bmatrix}$$

(n) + p +s *a* "*könyvtáros* '*Teleki,* "*Angéla* '*lányom*

Prediction:

Facilitation, because the inversion of the structural pattern brings about the inversion of the STR pattern.

No. 22

English:

Comparison (Positive degree)

$$\textit{as} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{matrix}\right\} + \textit{as} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{Dempron}\\ \text{Posspron}\\ \text{Perspron}\\ \text{Adpl}\\ \text{Adt}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

n+ s + n + p *as* '*clever as* "*you, as*'*nicely*
as "*yesterday*

Hungarian:

Comparison (Positive degree)

$$\textit{olyan} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Adj}\\ \text{Adman}\\ \text{Adfr}\end{matrix}\right\} + \textit{mint} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{Dempron}\\ \text{Posspron}\\ \text{Perspron}\\ \text{Adpl}\\ \text{Adt}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

p + t + n + p "*olyan* ˌ*okos, mint* "*te,*
"*olyan* ˌ*szépen, mint* "*tegnap*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+t+n+p**: * "*as ˌclever as "you*

ELH may use **n+s+n+p**: * *olyan 'okos, mint "te*

3.112 *With final p-STR in English, having no equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 23

English:

$$\text{Prep} + \begin{Bmatrix} (\text{Art})+ \ \text{N} \\ \text{Dempron} \\ \text{Perspron} \\ \text{Posspron} \\ \text{Gerund} \\ \text{Indefpron} \end{Bmatrix}$$

t + **(n)** + **p**, but in rapid speech the t-STR of certain monosyllabic prepositions is often reduced to n-STR

ˌat "home, ˌin the "cinema, beˌtween the "windows, ˌin "yours, ˌfor "those, ˌon "entering, ˌfor "everybody, ˌfor "you

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may use the suitable variant of the most frequent English STR pattern **s+(n)+p**:

*'*in a*"*ddition, 'for the phy"sicians*

3.113 *With non-final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 24

English:

Num+N + *ago*

[unit of time]

s + **p** + **t** *'five "years aˌgo*

Hungarian:

$\text{Num+N} \underset{\text{[unit of time]}}{} + \textit{ezelőtt}$

p + **t** + **p**, or **p+n+p** if the Num is monosyllabic
"*öt évvel* "*ezelőtt*, "*tizenkét* ˌ*nappal* "*ezelőtt* (twelve days ago)

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+t+p** if the Num is not monosyllabic:
* *e*"*leven* ˌ*years a*"*go*
p+n+p if the Num is monosyllabic:
* "*five years a*"*go*

ELH may use **s+p+t**: * '*tizenkét* "*nappal* ˌ*ezelőtt*

No. 25

English:

$\textit{and} + \textit{so} + \left\{\begin{matrix} \textit{on} \\ \textit{forth} \end{matrix}\right\}$

n + **p** + **t** *and* "*so* ˌ*on*

Hungarian:

és + *így* + *tovább*

p + **n** + **p**, or, in rapid speech: **p+n+t**
"*és így* "*tovább*, "*és így* ˌ*tovább*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+p**: * "*and so* "*on*
p+n+t: * "*and so* ˌ*on*

ELH may use **n+p+t**: * *és* "*így* ˌ*tovább*

3.114 *With non-final p-STR in English, having no equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 26

English:

$\text{Art} + \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{Adj} \\ \text{Num} \\ \text{N} \end{matrix}\right\} + \textit{one}$

n + **p** + **n** *the* "*upper one, a* "*nice one, the* "*third one*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, and especially, of the English pattern No. 7, may use **n+s+p**: * *the* '*upper* "*one*

3.115 *Hungarian phrases having no equivalent constructions in English*

No. 27

Hungarian (a):

(Art)+N+Postp

$\begin{bmatrix}\text{having an}\\ \text{antonym}\end{bmatrix}$

(n) +p+ p — *az "iskola "előtt* (in front of the school), *az "épület "alatt* (under the building)

Hungarian (b):

(Art)+N+Postp

$\begin{bmatrix}\text{having no}\\ \text{antonym}\end{bmatrix}$

(n) +p+ t, but — (n)+p+n if the N is monosyllabic
a "repülőtér ˌfelé (in the direction of the airport),
"János ˌmiatt (because of John)

Prediction:

ELH, through their AS, may use the right pattern (n)+p+p, that being a very frequent Hungarian pattern. This is correct for (a), but not for (b): **"János "miatt*

3.12 *Exceptional STR patterns*

3.121 *With final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 28 (Exception to No. 1)

English:

Part *some* $+\begin{Bmatrix}\text{N}\\ \text{Name}\end{Bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix}\text{meaning:}\\ \text{`a certain'}\end{bmatrix}$

s + p — *'some "woman, 'some Mr. "Brown*

Hungarian:

(egy) bizonyos + $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{N}\\ \text{Name}\end{Bmatrix}$

(n) + s + p — *egy 'bizonyos "nő, egy 'bizonyos "Brown úr*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may extend the STR pattern of No. 1, viz., **n+p**, to this case: * *some Mr.* "*Brown*

Once they get acquainted with this specific use of *some*, they may experience facilitation from their base language and use the right pattern **s+p**.

ELH may experience facilitation

3.122 *With non-final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 29 (Exception to No. 1)

English:

Part *any* +N
[meaning: 'it does not matter which']
p +s "*any* '*dictionary*

Hungarian:

bármelyik +N
p +t "*bármelyik* ˌ*szótár*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may extend the STR pattern of No. 1; viz., **n+p**, to this case: * *any* "*dictionary*

When they are already familiar with this specific use of *any*, they may use **p+t**: * "*any* ˌ*dictionary*, which is *almost* correct, apart from the absence of juncture before the final N.

ELH may use **p+s**: * "*bármelyik* '*szótár*, which is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture before the final N.

No. 30 (Exception to No. 8)

English:

Street-names
{Proper name / N / Adj / Num} + *Street*
p + s "*Bond* '*Street*, "*Pushkin* '*Street*,
"*Sixteenth* '*Street*, "*R* '*Street*,
"*High* '*Street*

Hungarian:

as in No. 8

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n** if the name of the street is monosyllabic:
* "*Wall Street*
p+t if the name is not monosyllabic:
* "*Lily ˌStreet,* which is *almost* correct, apart from the absence of juncture before the word: *Street.*

At a later stage, through the interference of their AS, and especially of the English pattern No. 8, they may use **s+p**: * ˈ*Sixteenth* "*Street.*
ELH may use **p+s**: * "*Baross* ˈ*utca* (B. Street), which is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture before the word: *utca.*

3.123 *With non-final p-STR in English, having no equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 31 (Exception to No. 23)

English:

Prep+Perspron, where the Prep has greater intrinsic semantic weight, and the phrase often functions as an Adverbial modifier of place

$\mathbf{p} + \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{t} \\ \mathbf{n} \end{Bmatrix}$ *be"tween us, a"mong them, a"bove you, be"hind it*

Prediction:

HLE may erroneously extend the STR pattern in No. 23, viz., **t+p**, to this case: * *beˌtween* "*us, beˌhind* "*it.*

3.2 *Verb-phrases*

3.21 *Basic STR patterns*

3.211 *With final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 32

English:

V_{be} + X [Predicate / Adverbial], where X can be: N, Dempron, Posspron, Perspron, Adj, Parple, Adman, Adpl, Adt

{t / n} + p   *is a "soldier, is "that, are "mine, is "me, was "nice, were "written, are "well, is "here, was " yesterday*

Hungarian (a):

X [Adverbial] + V_{be} [existence, never deleted from the surface structure], where X can be: N, Dempron, Posspron, Perspron, Parple, Adman, Adpl, Adt

p + t, but p+n if the first element is monosyllabic *a "láztól ˌvan* (it is from the fever), *"ebben ˌlesz* (it will be in this), *a "tieden ˌvolt* (it was on yours), *"zárva ˌvan* (it is closed), *"jól van* (he is well), *"itt van* (it is here), *"tegnap ˌvolt* (it was yesterday)

Hungarian (b):

{ϕN / Adj} [Predicate] + V_{be} [copula, deleted from the surface structure in 3rd person, Present Tense]

p + t, but p+n if the first element is monosyllabic *"orvos ˌvagyok* (I am a physician), *"orvos* (he is a physician), *"Gyönyörű ˌvolt* (it was beautiful), *"gyönyörű* (it is beautiful)

Prediction:

Facilitation, because the inversion of the structural pattern brings about the inversion of the STR pattern, though HLE probably do not use the reduced (n-STR-ed) variant of the English V_{be}.

No. 33

English:

Aux+V

$\begin{Bmatrix} t \\ n \end{Bmatrix}$+p   *will "write, must "go, can "sleep, has "left*

Hungarian (a):

Inf+Aux, except if Aux: *tud, szabad, lehet*

p + t   *"írni ˌfog, "mennie ˌkell*

Hungarian (b):

Aux+Inf

p + p   *"tud "aludni* (can sleep), *"fog "írni* (will write)

Prediction:

HLE may experience interference from Hungarian (b), viz., **p+p**:
* *"will "write, "can "sleep*

ELH may use t+p for the Hungarian Aux+Inf: * *ˌtud "aludni, ˌfog "írni*
p+t for the Hungarian Inf+Aux, because the inversion of the structural pattern brings about the inversion of the STR pattern, and the resulting **p+t** is correct: *"írni ˌfog*

No. 34

English:

Perspron $_{[\text{Subject}]}$ + $\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ Aux \end{Bmatrix}$, where the Perspron may be followed by a contracted, positive Aux not constituting a separate syllable before the final V

t   +p   *he's "going, he "can*

Hungarian:

$\begin{Bmatrix} V \\ Aux \end{Bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \text{with a personal} \\ \text{suffix} \end{bmatrix}$

p   *"megy, "tud*

Note:

In Hungarian the Perspron can be left out unless it is contrasted, because it is sufficiently signalled by the form of the V.

Prediction:

Facilitation

No. 35

English:

NegAux+V

s +p 'won't "write, 'can't con"tinue, 'needn't "wait

Hungarian (a):

nem +Aux+Inf

p + n + p "*nem fog* "*írni*, "*nem tudja* "*folytatni*, "*nem kell* "*várnia*

Hungarian (b):

nem +V

p +n "*nem találkoztunk* (we haven't met), "*nem dolgozik* (he doesn't work), "*nem dohányzik* (doesn't smoke)

Prediction:

HLE may use p+p if the equivalent of the phrase in Hungarian contains an Aux: * "*won't*"*write*

p+n if the Hungarian equivalent of the phrase does not contain an Aux: * "*haven't met*, "*don't smoke*

ELH may use s+n+p for Hungarian (a): * '*nem fog* "*írni*

s+p for Hungarian (b): * '*nem* "*dolgozik*

No. 36

English:

V+Posspron

[Object]

s+ p '*likes* "*yours*

Hungarian:

V+Art+Posspron

[Object]

p+ n+ p "*kedveli a* "*tiédet*

Prediction:

HLE may use p+p: * "*likes* "*yours*

ELH may use s+p: * '*kedveli a* "*tiédet*

No. 37

English:

Adfr+V
s +p '*never con*"*tinues,* '*often* "*helps*

Hungarian (a):

Adfr +V
[expressing
real frequency]
p +t "*sohasem* ˌ*folytatja,* "*gyakran* ˌ*segít*

Hungarian (b):

Adfr +V
[expressing
occurrence]
s +p '*néha* "*dolgozik* (he sometimes works),
'*rendszerint* "*tanul* (he usually studies)

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+t** if the Adfr expresses real frequency: * "*never con*ˌ*tinues,* or the correct **s+p** if the Adfr expresses occurrence: '*usually* "*studies*

ELH may use **s+p**, which is correct for Hungarian (b): '*rendszerint* "*tanul,* but not for (a): * '*sohasem* "*folytatja*

No. 38

English:

V+Adman
s+ p '*sings* "*beautifully,* '*works* "*hard,* '*writes* "*badly*

Hungarian:

Adman+V
p +p "*gyönyörűen* "*énekel,* "*keményen* "*dolgozik,* "*csúnyán* "*ír*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+p**: * "*sings* "*beautifully*

ELH may use **p+s**, because the inversion of the structural pattern brings about the inversion of the STR pattern: * "*gyönyörűn* '*énekel.* This would approximate the correct pattern if a previous context made the V redundant, but even then the V would receive only t-STR.

No. 39

English:

$V+\begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adpl}\\ \text{Addir}\\ \text{Adt}\end{Bmatrix}$

s + **p** *'sitting out"side, 'played "yesterday, 'went "home*

Hungarian (a):

$\begin{Bmatrix}\text{Adpl}\\ \text{Adt}\end{Bmatrix}+V$

p +**p** *"kint "üldögél, "tegnap "játszott*

Hungarian (b):

Addir+V

p +**t** *"hazaˌment*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+p** if the Ad is that of place or time: * *"sitting out"side, "played "yesterday*

t+p, because of pattern inversion, if the Ad is that of direction: * *ˌwent " home*

ELH may use **p+s**, because of pattern inversion: * *"kint 'üldögél, "tegnap 'játszott, "haza'ment.* This is *almost* correct if the Ad is that of direction (as in the last example) apart from the unnecessary juncture before the V

No. 40

English:

$\text{NegV}_{\text{be}}+X\begin{bmatrix}\text{Predicate}\\ \text{Adverbial}\end{bmatrix}$, where X can be: N, Dempron, Posspron, Perspron, Adj, Parple, Adman, Adpl, Adt

s +**p** *'isn't my "father, 'isn't "there, 'wasn't "happy*

Hungarian (a. 1):

$nem+V_{\text{be}}\begin{bmatrix}\text{existence, in all persons and Tenses except 3rd person Present Tense}\end{bmatrix}+X\,[\text{Adverbial}]$, where X can be: N, Dempron, Posspron, Perspron, Parple, Adman, Adpl, Adt

p +**n** +**p** *"nem volt "iskolában* (he wasn't at school)

Hungarian (a. 2):

{ *nincs* [singular]
nincsenek [plural] }
[stand for
nem + V_{be}
in 3rd
person,
Present Tense]
+X
[Adverbial]
, where X as above

p +t, but p+n if the first element is monosyllabic "*nincs zárva* (it isn't closed). "*nincsenek* ˌ*jól* (they aren't well)

Hungarian (b. 1):

nem+V_{be}
[copula,
deleted from
the surface
structure in
3rd person
Present Tense]
+ { ϕN
Adj }
[Predicate]

p + n +p "*nem vagyok* "*író* (I am not a writer), "*nem lesz* "*tiszta* (it won't be clean)

Hungarian (b. 2):

nem+ { ϕN
Adj }
[Predicate]
, where V_{be} has been deleted in 3rd person, Present Tense

p + n "*nem író* (he isn't a writer), "*nem tiszták* (they aren't clean)

Prediction:

HLE may use p+p if the STR-ed syllable of the X does not immediately follow the NegV_{be}, i. e., there are some minor-STR-ed syllables in between: * "*isn't my* "*father*, "*aren't in the* "*room*,

p+n if the syllable of the X which would take STR comes immediately after the NegV_{be}: * "*weren't happy*, "*isn't well*

ELH may use **s+n+p** for Hungarian phrases with three elements:
* *'nem volt "iskolában,*
s+p for phrases of two elements: * *'nincs "zárva, 'nem "író*

No. 41

English:

⎧(Art)+N ⎫
⎨ Proper name ⎬
⎩ Posspron ⎭ +V
[Subject]
(n) + **s** **+p** *'dogs "bark, 'yours disa"ppeared*

Hungarian:

⎧(Art)+N ⎫
⎨ Proper name ⎬ +V
⎩Art +Posspron ⎭
[Subject]
(n) + **p** **+p** *a "kutyák "ugatnak, a "tiéd "eltũnt*

Prediction:

HLE may use **(n)+p+p**: * *the "children "study*
ELH may use **(n)+s +p**: * *a 'gyerekek "tanulnak*

No. 42

English:

Dempron + V
[Subject]
s **+ p** *'that "helps*

Hungarian:

Dempron +V
[Subject]
s **+p** *'az "segít*

Prediction:

Facilitation

No. 43

English:

Indefpron +V
[Subject]
s **+p** *'somebody's "come, 'everybody "works, 'nobody's "left*

Hungarian (a):

$\left\{\begin{array}{r}\text{Indefpron } \textit{minden-}\\ \textit{se-sem}\end{array}\right\}$ + V

[Subject]

p + t "*mindenki* ˌ*dolgozik* (everybody works), "*senkisem* ˌ*távozott* (nobody's left)

Hungarian (b):

Indefpron *vala-* + V

[Subject]

s + **p** ˈ*valaki* "*jött* (somebody's come)

Prediction:

HLE may use the correct pattern **s+p** when the English Indefpron is *some-*: ˈ*somebody's* "*come*,
the wrong pattern **p+t** for other Indefprons: * "*everybody* ˌ*works*, "*nobody's* ˌ*come*

ELH may use **s+p**, which is correct with the Indefpron *vala-*: ˈ*valaki* "*jött*, but not with other Indefprons: * ˈ*mindenki* "*dolgozik*

No. 44

English:

V+(Art)+N

[Object, Adverbial]

s +(**n**) +**p** ˈ*likes* "*girls*, ˈ*waited an* "*hour*

Hungarian (a):

V+ Art +N

[Object, Adverbial]

p+ **n** +**p** "*szereti a* "*lányokat*, "*várt egy* "*óráig*

Hungarian (b):

ϕN + V

$\begin{bmatrix}\text{Object,}\\ \text{Adverbial}\end{bmatrix}$

p + t "*ablakot* ˌ*pucol* (he is cleaning windows), "*gyárban* ˌ*dolgozik* (he works at a factory)

Prediction:

HLE may use **t+p** (because of pattern inversion) for English phrases in which the N has no Art: * ˌ*likes* "*girls*,
p+n+p otherwise: * "*waited an* "*hour*

ELH may use **s+n+p** for Hungarian (a): * ˈ*szereti a* "*lányokat*

p+s (because of pattern inversion) for (b): * "*ablakot* '*pucol,* which is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture before the V.

No. 45
English:
V+*to*+Inf
s + n+ p '*came to* "*help,* '*wanted to* "*work*
Hungarian (a):
Inf+V
p +t "*segíteni* ˌ*jött,* "*dolgozni* ˌ*akart*
Hungarian (b):
V+Inf
p + p "*jött* "*segíteni,* "*akart* "*dolgozni*
Prediction:
HLE may use **p+p** (i. e., the pattern in [b]): * "*wanted to* "*work*
ELH may use **s+p** for Hungarian (b): * '*akart* "*dolgozni,*
p+s (because of pattern inversion) for (a): * "*dolgozni* '*akart,* which is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture before the V

No. 46
English:
Phrase consisting of two coordinate heads
V+Conj+V
s + n +p '*come and* "*go*
Hungarian:
Phrase consisting of two coordinate heads
V+(Conj)+V
p+ (n) +p "*jönnek-*"*mennek*
Prediction:
HLE may use **p+n+p**: * "*come and* "*go*
ELH may use **s+(n)+p**: * '*jönnek-*"*mennek*

No. 47
English:
$V+N_{[Object]} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\phi N\\ Adj\end{matrix}\right\}_{[Complement]}$
s +s + p *e*'*lected* '*John* "*president,* '*painted the* '*door* "*white*

Hungarian (a):

$\begin{Bmatrix}\phi N\\ \text{Adj}\end{Bmatrix}$ +V+N
[Complement] [Object]

p **+t +p** *″elnökké ˌválasztották ″Jánost,*
″fehérre ˌfestette az ″ajtót

Hungarian (b):

V +N + $\begin{Bmatrix}\phi N\\ \text{Adj}\end{Bmatrix}$
[with a Pref] [Object] [Complement]

p **+p** **+ p** *″megválasztották ″Jánost*
″elnöknek, ″befestette az ″ajtót
″fehérre

Prediction:

HLE may use the pattern of (b), viz., **p+p+p**: * *″painted the ″door ″white*
ELH may use **s+s+p** for Hungarian (b): * *ˈbefestette az ˈajtót ″fehérre*
p+s+s (because of pattern inversion) for (a): * *″fehérre ˈfestette az ˈajtót*, which would be *almost* correct if the first element were contrasted, but even then, the pattern would rather be: **p+t+s**

No. 48

English:

NegAux+V+Indefpron *any-*
[with a falling INT pattern]

s +s + p, but s+t+p if the V is monosyllabic
ˈdoesn't conˈtinue ″anything, ˈdoesn't ˌlike ″anybody

Hungarian:

$\begin{Bmatrix}\textit{nem}\\ \textit{ne}\end{Bmatrix}$ +V+Indefpron *se-sem*

p **+n +** **p** *″nem folytat ″semmit, ″nem szeret ″senkit*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+p**: * *″doesn't like ″anything*
ELH may use **s+t+p** if the V is monosyllabic: * *ˈnem ˌír ″semmit*
(he doesn't write anything)
s+s+p if the V is not monosyllabic: * *ˈnem ˈolvas ″semmit*

No. 49

English:

there +V_{be} [3rd person] +N [indefinite]

n + n +p *there is* ″*truth, there's a* ″*woman, there's some* ″*wine*

Hungarian (a):

V_{be} $\begin{bmatrix}\text{3rd person,}\\ \text{existence}\end{bmatrix}$ +N [indefinite]

p +p ″*van* ″*igazság,* ″*van egy* ″*nő,* ″*van egy kis* ″*bor*

Hungarian (b):

N [indefinite] + V_{be} $\begin{bmatrix}\text{3rd person,}\\ \text{existence}\end{bmatrix}$

p + p ″*igazság* ″*van, egy* ″*nõ* ″*van, egy kis* ″*bor* ″*van*

Prediction:

HLE may use **n+p+p**: * *there* ″*is some* ″*wine*
ELH may use **n+p** for Hungarian (a): * *van egy kis* ″*bor*
p+n (through pattern inversion) for Hungarian (b): * *egy kis* ″*bor van*

No. 50

English:

there+V_{be} [3rd person] + *no* +N [indefinite]

n + n + s +p *there is* '*no* ″*truth*

Hungarian (a. 1):

nem +V_{be} $\begin{bmatrix}\text{3rd person,}\\ \text{existence,}\\ \text{only in Past}\\ \text{and Future}\\ \text{Tenses}\end{bmatrix}$ +N [indefinite]

p + n +p ″*nem volt* ″*bor* (there was no wine)

Hungarian (a. 2):

nincs
[singular]
nincsenek
[plural]
+ N
[indefinite]

[stand for
nem +V_{be}
in 3rd
person,
Present
Tense]

p +t, but **p+n** if
the first element is monosyllabic
"*nincsenek ˌháborúk*
(there are no wars)

Hungarian (b. 1):

N + *nem* +V_{be}
[indefinite] [3rd person, existence, only in Past and Future Tenses]

p + p + n "*bor* "*nem volt* (there was no wine)

Hungarian (b. 2):

N + *nincs*
[indefinite] [singular]
nincsenek
[plural]

[stand for *nem* +
V_{be} in 3rd person,
Present Tense]

p + p "*háborúk* "*nincsenek* (there are no wars)

Prediction:

HLE may use **n+n+p+p**: * *there was* "*no accomo*"*dation*, or, in Present Tense, **n+n+p+t**: * *there is* "*no accomoˌdation*

ELH may use **s+n+p** for Hungarian (a. 1): * '*nem volt* "*igazság*
s+p for (a. 2): * '*nincs* "*igazság*, and **p+s** (through pattern inversion) for (b. 2): * "*igazság* '*nincs*
p+s+n (through pattern inversion) for (b. 1): * "*igazság* '*nem volt*

No. 51

English:

QW + Aux + V
[Subject]
s $+\begin{Bmatrix}t\\n\end{Bmatrix}+$ p 'who has "come? 'who'll "help? 'who "knows?

Hungarian (a):

QW +V
[Subject]
p +n "ki jött? "ki segít? , "ki tudja?

Hungarian (b):

QW +Aux+Inf
[Subject]
p + n + s "ki tud 'táncolni? (who can dance?)

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+s**: * "who can 'dance?
p+n if there is no Aux: * "who knows?

Besides, they are not likely to perform sufficient vowel quality reduction on the n-STR-ed Aux.

ELH may use **s+p** for Hungarian (a): * 'ki "jött?
s+t+p, **s+n+p** for (b): * 'ki tud "táncolni?

No. 52

English:

QW + Aux+Perspron +V
[Non-subject] [Subject]
s $+\begin{Bmatrix}t\\n\end{Bmatrix}+\begin{Bmatrix}t\\n\end{Bmatrix}$ +p 'what will you "do? 'why did he "leave? 'where have they "met?

Hungarian (a):

QW +V
[Non-subject]
p +t, but p+n if the QW is monosyllabic
"miért ˌtávozott? (why did he leave?)
"hol találkoztak? (where have they met?)

Hungarian (b):

QW +Aux+Inf
[Non-subject]
p + n + s "mit fogsz 'tenni? (what will you do?)

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+t+s**: * *"what will ˌyou ˈdo?*
Besides, they are not likely to reduce sufficiently the vowel quality of the n-STR-ed Aux.
ELH may use **s+p** for Hungarian (a): * *ˈhol "találkoztak?*
s+t+p, or **s+n+p** for (b): * *ˈmit fogsz "tenni?*

No. 53

English:

QW +Aux+N +V
[Non-subject] [Subject]
s + $\left\{\begin{matrix}t\\n\end{matrix}\right\}$ +s +p *ˈwhat ˌdid ˈPeter "read?*
ˈwhen will the ˈchildren a"rrive?

Hungarian (a):

QW +V+N
[Non-subject] [Subject]
p +t +s, but p+n+s if the QW is monosyllabic
"mit olvasott ˈPéter? *"mikor ˌérkeznek a ˈgyerekek?*

Hungarian (b):

QW +Aux+N +Inf
[Non-subject] [Subject]
p + n +s + s *"hol tudnak a ˈgyerekek ˈtáncolni?* (where can the children dance?)

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+s+s**: * *"what did ˈPeter ˈread?*
Besides, they are not likely to reduce sufficiently the vowel quality of the n-STR-ed Aux.
ELH may use **s+s+p** (a variant of the most frequent English pattern) for Hungarian (a): * *ˈmit ˈolvasott "Péter?*
s+t+s+p, or **s+n+s+p** for (b): * *ˈhol tudnak a ˈgyerekek "táncolni?*

3.212 *With final p-STR in English, having no equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 54

English:

V+Adpcle
s + p *'goes "out, 'comes "in*

Prediction:

HLE, through their AS, may use the most frequent English STR pattern s+p: *'goes "out,* which is correct. This would be facilitation from the AS.

No. 55

English:

V+Adpcle+Possadj+N
s + s + t +p *'takes 'off ˌhis "jacket, 'turns 'on ˌher "radio*

Prediction:

HLE, through their AS, may use the suitable variant of the most frequent English STR pattern s+s+t+p: *'takes 'off ˌhis "jacket,* which is correct. This would be facilitation from the AS.

No. 56

English:

V+Prep+(Art)+N
s + t +(n) +p *'works ˌat a ho"tel, 'left ˌfor "London, 'came ˌin a "minute*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may use the suitable variant of the most frequent English STR pattern s+s+(n)+p: * *'came 'in a "minute*

No. 57

English:

V_{be}+Prep+$\left\{\begin{matrix}(\mathrm{Art}) + \mathrm{N} \\ \mathrm{Perspron}\end{matrix}\right\}$
n + t + (n) +p *is ˌat "home, are ˌon the "shelf, are ˌfor "you*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may use the suitable variant of the most frequent English STR pattern s+s+(n)+p: * *'are 'on the "shelf*

No. 58

English:

$\text{NegV}_{\text{be}}\text{+Prep+}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{(Art) + N} \\ \text{Perspron}\end{Bmatrix}$

s + t + (n) + p *'aren't ˌin the "room, 'isn't a ˌbout "you*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may use the suitable variant of the most frequent English STR pattern **s+s+(n)+p**: * *'aren't 'in the "room*

No. 59

English:

QW [Non-subject] $+\text{V}_{\text{be}}$+Perspron [Subject] +Prep

s + n + t + p *'where are ˌyou "from? 'what is ˌit "for?*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may conclude that the only element which can take major STR here is the QW, because the V_{be}, Persprons, and Preps are usually minor-STR-ed. This may be confirmed by base language interference as well, according to which QW's usually take p-STR. Consequently they are likely to use the pattern **p+n+t+t**: * *"where are ˌyou ˌfrom?* Additionally, they may use a reduced, n-STR-ed variant of the Prep if they have already been exposed to such variants, and the resulting STR pattern is **p+n+t+n**: * *"where are ˌyou from?* (pronounced with [frəm]).

3.213 *With non-final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 60

English:

V+Perspron [Object]

$\text{p+}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{t} \\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ *"loves ˌyou, "heard them*

3

Hungarian:
V + Perspron
[Object]
p + t "*szeret* ˌ*téged*, "*hallotta* ˌ*őket*

Prediction:
Facilitation, though HLE probably do not use the reduced (n-STR-ed) variant of the Perspron

No. 61
English:

$$\text{V+}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{Reflpron}\\ \text{Recpron}\\ \text{Dempron}\\ \text{Indefpron } \textit{some-}\end{Bmatrix}$$

[Object]
p+ t "*saw her*ˌ*self*, "*helped each* ˌ*other*, "*heard* ˌ*that*,
"*felt* ˌ*something*

Hungarian:

$$\text{V+}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{Reflpron}\\ \text{Recpron}\\ \text{Dempron}\\ \text{Indefpron } \textit{vala-}\end{Bmatrix}$$

[Object]
p+ t "*látta* ˌ*magát*, "*segítették* ˌ*egymást*,
"*hallotta* ˌ*azt*, "*érzett* ˌ*valamit*

Prediction:
Facilitation

No. 62
English:
V + *so*

$$\begin{bmatrix}\text{meaning: `thinking,}\\ \text{hoping, supposing'}\end{bmatrix}$$

p + t "*hope* ˌ*so*, ˈ*don't* "*think* ˌ*so*

Hungarian:
V + *igen*

$$\begin{bmatrix}\text{meaning: `thinking,}\\ \text{hoping, supposing'}\end{bmatrix}$$

p + p "*remélem*, "*igen*; "*nem hiszem, hogy* "*igen*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+p**: * "*hope* "*so*

ELH may use **p+t**: * "*remélem,* ˌ*igen*

No. 63

English:

V [meaning: ʻthinking, hoping, supposingʼ] + *not*

p + s *su"ppose* ˈ*not*

Hungarian:

V [meaning: ʻthinking, hoping, supposingʼ] + *nem*

p + p "*feltételezem, (hogy)* "*nem*

Prediction:

HLE may use: **p+p**: * *su"ppose* "*not*

ELH may use: **p+s**: * "*feltételezem,(hogy)*ˈ*nem*

No. 64

English:

QW [Non-subject] + V_{be} + Perspron [Subject]

s + p + t ˈ*how* "*are* ˌ*you?* ˈ*who* "*is* ˌ*it?*

Hungarian (a. 1):

QW [Predicate] + V_{be} [copula, deleted from the surface structure in 3rd person, Present Tense] + (Perspron [Subject])

p monosyllabic + t + (t), but **p+n+(t)** if the QW is "*milyen* ˌ*volt?* (what was it like?) "*ki vagy* ˌ*te?* (who are you?)

Hungarian (a. 2):

QW [Predicate] + (Perspron [Subject]), where V_{be} has been deleted in 3rd person, Present Tense

p + (t), but p+(n) if the QW is monosyllabic

"*milyen?* (what is it like?)

"*ki ő?* (who is he?)

Hungarian (b):

QW [Adverbial] + V_{be} [existence, never deleted from the surface structure] + (Perspron [Subject])

p + t + (t), but p+n+(t) if the QW is monosyllabic

"*hogy vagy?* (how are you?)

"*hányan ˌvannak ˌők?* (how many are they?)

Note:

In Hungarian the Perspron can be omitted unless it is contrasted, because it is sufficiently signalled by the form of the V_{be}.

Prediction:

HLE may use p+t+t if the QW is not monosyllabic: * "*how many ˌare ˌyou?*

p+n+t if the QW is monosyllabic: * "*how are ˌyou?*

ELH may use s+p+(t) for Hungarian (a. 1) and (b): * '*ki* "*vagy ˌte?* '*hányan* "*vannak ˌők?*

p+(t) for (a. 2): "*milyen?* "*ki ˌő?*, which is correct.

3.214 *With non-final p-STR in English, having no equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 65

English:

V+ *one* [substituting for N]

p+ n "*met one,* "*took one*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, and especially, of the English pattern No. 44, may use **s+p**: * '*met* "*one*

No. 66

English:

V+N [Object] + Prep+Perspron

s +p + t + n '*opened the* "*window*ˌ*for me,*
ex'plained the "*lecture* ˌ*to us*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may conclude that the element immediately following the Prep must be major-STR-ed. Consequently they are likely to use the pattern **s+s+t+p**: * '*opened the* '*window*ˌ*for* "*me*
Additionally, they may use a reduced, n-STR-ed variant of the Prep if they have already been exposed to such variants, and the resulting STR pattern is **s+s+n+p**: * '*opened the* '*window for* "*me* (pronounced with [fə]).

No. 67

English:

V+Perspron [Object] +Prep+Perspron

p+ n + t + n "*opened it* ˌ*for me*
"*showed them* ˌ*to us*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may come to the same conclusion as in the case of No. 66. Consequently they are likely to use the STR pattern **s+n+t+p**: * '*opened it* ˌ*for* "*me,* or even **s+n+n+p** if they have already been exposed to the reduced, n-STR-ed variants of Preps: * '*opened it for* "*me* (pronounced with [fə]).

No. 68

English:

V+Prep+Perspron

p + t + n "*wrote a*ˌ*bout you,* "*speaks* ˌ*to them*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may come to the same conclusion as in the case of No. 66, and are likely to use the STR pattern **s+t+p**: * ˈ*wrote aˌbout* "*you,* or even **s+n+p** if they have already been exposed to the reduced, n-STR-ed variants of Preps:
* ˈ*speaks to* "*them* (pronounced with [tə]).

No. 69

English:

V_{be} + Adj [Predicate] +Prep+Perspron

n + p + t + n *is "nice ˌon you, am "honest aˌbout it, is "good ˌfor you*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, may come to the same conclusion as in the case of No. 66, and are likely to use the STR pattern **n+s+t+p**: * *is ˈnice ˌon "you,* or even **n+s+n+p** if they have already been exposed to the reduced, n-STR-ed variants of Preps:
* *is ˈgood for "you* (pronounced with [fə]).

No. 70

English:

QW [Non-subject] +Aux+N [Subject] +V+Prep

s $+\begin{Bmatrix} t \\ n \end{Bmatrix}+$s + p+ t ˈ*what were the ˈstudents "looking ˌfor? ˈwhere has ˈPeter "come ˌfrom?*

Prediction:

The pattern being a question-word question, base language interference cannot be disregarded even if the pattern contains a Prep, which does not exist in Hungarian. HLE, through base language interference, are likely to use the pattern **p+t+s+s+s**: * "*what ˌwere the ˈstudents ˈlooking ˈfor?* Through the interference of their AS, they may use a reduced, n-STR-ed variant of the Prep if they have already been exposed to such variants; with the resulting pattern **s+t+s+p+n**: * ˈ*what ˌwere the ˈstudents "looking for?* (pronounced with [fə]).
Also, they may confuse the final Prep with an Adpcle, which, in sentence-final position takes p-STR (interference of No. 54), and the STR pattern may be **s+t+s+s+p**: * ˈ*what ˌis ˈJack ˈtalking a"bout?*

No. 71

English:

$$\underset{\text{[Non-subject]}}{\mathrm{QW}} + \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{be}} + \underset{\text{[Subject]}}{\left\{\begin{matrix}\mathrm{N}\\ \mathrm{Dempron}\\ \mathrm{Posspron}\end{matrix}\right\}} + \mathrm{Prep}$$

s + **n** + **p** + **t** *ˈwhere is "Peter ˌfrom? ˈwhat is "that ˌfor? ˈwhich one is "yours ˌin?*

Prediction:

As in the case of No. 70, HLE, through base language interference, are likely to use the STR pattern **p+n+s+s**: * *"where is ˈPeter ˈfrom?*
Through the interference of their AS, they may use a reduced, n-STR-ed variant of the Prep if they have already been exposed to such variants, with the resulting pattern **s+n+p+n**: * *ˈwhere is "Peter from?* (pronounced with [frəm]).
Also, through the interference of pattern No. 59, they may use the pattern **s+n+s+p**: * *ˈwhere is ˈPeter "from?*

No. 72

English:

V+Possadj+N+Adpcle

$\mathbf{s} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\mathbf{n}\\ \mathbf{t}\end{matrix}\right\} + \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{t}$ *ˈput ˌhis "coat ˌon, ˈtakes my "breath aˌway*

Prediction:

HLE, through the interference of their AS, and especially of pattern No. 54, may use the STR pattern

$\mathbf{s} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\mathbf{n}\\ \mathbf{t}\end{matrix}\right\} + \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{p}$: * *ˈput ˌhis ˈcoat "on, ˈtakes ˌmy ˈbreath a"way*

3.215 *Hungarian phrases, having no equivalent constructions in English*

No. 73

Hungarian:

Pref+V

p +**n** *"levette* (he took it off), *"hazament* (he went home), *"megcsinálta* (he did it)

Prediction:

ELH may know that individual Hungarian words are STR-ed on their first syllables and are not double-STR-ed, consequently they may use the right pattern **p**: "*levette.* This would be facilitation from the AS.

No. 74

Hungarian:

nem +V+Pref

p +**n**+ **p** "*nem ment* "*haza* (he didn't go home), "*nem csinálta* "*meg* (he didn't do it)

Prediction:

ELH, through the interference of their AS, may use the frequent Hungarian STR pattern **p+p+p**: * "*nem* "*ment* "*haza*

No. 75

Hungarian:

QW+V+Pref

p +**t** + **s** , but **p+n+s** if the QW is monosyllabic

" *mikor* ˌ*jöttek* '*meg?* (when did they come?) "*ki ment* '*haza?* (who went home?)

Prediction:

The pattern being a question-word question, base language interference cannot be disregarded even if the pattern contains a Pref, which does not exist in English. ELH, through base language interference, are likely to use the STR pattern **s+s+p**: * '*mikor* '*jöttek* "*meg?*
Through the interference of their AS, they may use the frequent Hungarian STR pattern **p+p+p**: * "*mikor* "*jöttek* "*meg?*

3.22 *Exceptional STR patterns*

3.221 *With final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 76 (Exception to No. 48)

English:

NegAux+V+Indefpron *any-*

[meaning: ‘it doesn’t matter
which,’ with a falling-rising
INT pattern]

s +**s** + **p**, but **s+t+p** if the V is monosyllabic
ˈdoesn’tˌread "anything, ˈdoesn’t conˈtinue "anything

Hungarian:

{*nem* / *ne*} +V+Indefpron *akár-*, *bár-*

p +**n**+ **t** *"nem olvas ˌakármit, "nem folytat ˌakármit*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+n+t** and a falling INT pattern on the NegAux:
* *"doesn’t read ˌanything*
Through the interference of their AS, they may use the STR and INT pattern of No. 48, i. e., the correct STR pattern **s+s+p** with an incorrect falling INT pattern on the Indefpron
ELH may use **s+t+p** if the V is monosyllabic, and a falling-rising INT pattern on the Indefpron: * *ˈnemˌír "akármit* (he doesn’t write anything)
They may use **s+s+p** if the V is not monosyllabic, and a falling-rising INT pattern on the Indefpron: * *ˈnem ˈszeret "senkit* (he doesn’t like anybody)

3.222 *With non-final p-STR in English, having equivalent constructions in Hungarian*

No. 77 (Exception to No. 39)

English:

$$V + \begin{Bmatrix} \textit{here} \\ \textit{there} \\ \textit{now} \\ \textit{yet} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Adpl} \\ \text{Addir} \\ \text{Adt} \end{bmatrix}$$

p + t   *"plays ˌthere, is "writing ˌnow, ˈhasn't "written ˌyet*

Hungarian (a):

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \textit{itt} \\ \textit{ott} \end{Bmatrix}_{[\text{Adpl}]} + V$$

p + p   *"ott "játszik*

Hungarian (b):

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \textit{ide} \\ \textit{oda} \\ \textit{innen} \\ \textit{onnan} \end{Bmatrix}_{[\text{Addir}]} + V$$

p + t   *"odaˌköltözött* (he moved there)

Hungarian (c):

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \textit{most} \\ \textit{még} \end{Bmatrix}_{[\text{Adt}]} + V$$

t + p   *ˌmost "ír, ˌmég "nem írt*

Prediction:

HLE may use **p+p** if the Ad is that of place: * *"plays "there*
t+p, through pattern inversion, if the Ad is that of direction: * *ˌmoved "there*
p+t, through pattern inversion, if the Ad is that of time: *is "writing ˌnow,* which is correct

Through the interference of their AS, and especially of the English pattern No. 39, however, it is also possible that they use **s+p** for all cases: * *ˈplays "there, ˈmoved "there, is ˈwriting "now*

ELH may use t+p for all cases through pattern inversion, which is correct if the Ad is that of time: ˌ*most* "*ír*, but incorrect in other cases: * ˌ*ott* "*játszik*, ˌ*oda*"*költözött*

No. 78 (Exception to No. 43)

English:

{Indefpron *any-* [meaning: 'it does not matter which']}[Subject] +V

p +s "*anybody can* ˈ*come*

Hungarian:

Indefpron *akár-*, *bár-* +V

p +t "*bárki* ˌ*eljöhet*

Prediction:

HLE may extend the STR pattern of No. 43 to this case, i. e., they may use s+p: * ˈ*anybody can* "*come*

When they are already familiar with this specific use of *any-*, they may use p+t: * "*anybody can* ˌ*come*, which is *almost* correct, apart from the absence of juncture before the final V

ELH may use p+s: * "*bárki* ˈ*eljöhet*, which is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture before the final V

3.223 *With non-final p-STR in English, having no equivalent construction in Hungarian*

No. 79 (Exception to No. 68)

English:

V+Prep+Perspron, where the Prep has greater intrinsic semantic weight, and the Prep+Perspron usually function together as an Adverbial modifier of place

s + p + n ˈ*went* "*past it*, ˈ*danced* "*round it*, ˈ*lives* "*with him*

Prediction:

HLE may erroneously extend the STR pattern of No. 68, viz., p+t+n, to this case: * "*danced* ˌ*round it*

No. 80 (Exception to No. 57)

English:

V_{be}+Prep+Perspron, where the Prep has greater intrinsic semantic weight,
and the Prep+Perspron usually function together as
an Adverbial modifier of place

n +p + n *is beʺtween us, are beʺhind you*

Prediction:

HLE may erroneously extend the STR pattern of No. 57, viz., **n+t+p**, to this case: * *is beˌtween ʺus*

3.3 *Conclusion*

3.31 *STR pattern types of the identified grammatical phrases*

A. *English:*

Patterns	with final p-STR	preceded by at least one s-STR:	42	(55,26%)
		preceded by minor STR-es:	11	(14,47%)
	with medial p-STR	preceded by at least one s-STR:	7	(9,21%)
		preceded by minor STR-es:	4	(5,26%)
	with initial p-STR:		12	(15,80%)
Total:			76	(100,00%)

B. *Hungarian:*

Patterns	with final p-STR	preceded by at least one s-STR:	7	(7,77%)
		preceded by minor STR-es:	5	(5,55%)
	with medial p-STR	preceded by at least one s-STR:	0	(0,00%)
		preceded by minor STR-es:	3	(3,33%)
	with initial p-STR:		41	(45,55%)
	with multiple p-STR:		34	(37,80%)
Total:			90	(100,00%)

3.32 *Prediction probability levels*

The degree of the probability of a prediction to be valid is in direct proportion to the degree of constructional equivalence between English and Hungarian structures.

A. The safest predictions can be made in connection with *formally congruent* structural patterns: (English first, Hungarian second) No.-s 1–1, 4–4, 5–5b, 6–6, 7–7, 8–8ab, 9–9, 11–11, 12–12ab, 13–13b, 14–14ab, 15–15, 16–16, 19–19, 20–20, 22–22, 24–24, 25–25, 28–28, 29–29, 30–30, 33–33b, 37–37ab, 41–41, 42–42, 43–43ab, 44–44a, 46–46, 47–47b, 48–48, 51–51b, 53–53b, 60–60, 61–61, 62–62, 63–63, 64–64a.1 and b, 76–76, 78–78. In these pairs the transfer of the base language STR pattern is most probable. Facilitation can be predicted in No.-s 1–1, 6–6, 11–11, 12–12b, 14–14b, 28–28, 37–37b, 42–42, 43–43b, 60–60, 61–61.

B. Fairly safe predictions can be made in connection with *formally similar* structural patterns: No.-s 2–2, 3–3, 13–13a, 18–18, 34–34, 35–35ab, 36–36, 40–40 a.1 a.2 b.1 b. 2, 45–45b, 49–49a, 50–50 a. 1 a.2, 51–51a, 52–52ab, 53–53a, 64–64 a. 2. In these pairs the transfer of the base language STR pattern, *mutatis mutandis,* is also highly probable. Facilitation can be predicted in No.-s 2–2, 3–3, 34–34; facilitation for ELH only can be predicted in No.-s 13–13a, 64–64 a.2.

C. Less safe predictions can be made in connection with *formally inverse* structural patterns: No.-s 5–5a, 10–10, 21–21, 32–32ab, 33–33a, 38–38, 39–39ab, 44–44b, 45–45a, 47–47a, 77–77abc. In these pairs the transfer of the inverse of the base language STR pattern is probable. Facilitation can be predicted in No.-s 5–5, 21–21, 32–32ab, 33–33a, 77–77c.

D. Less safe predictions can be made in connection with *formally inverse and similar* structural patterns: No.-s 17–17, 49–49b, 50–50 b.1 and b.2. In these pairs the transfer of the inverse of the base language STR pattern, *mutatis mutandis,* seems probable. Facilitation cannot be predicted.

E. Hypothetical predictions can be made in connection with structural patterns having *no formally equivalent constructions* in the target language. Of these identified are, for English: No.-s 23, 26, 31, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 79, 80; for Hungarian: No.-s 27ab, 73, 74, 75. In these patterns the learner's AS has an increased role in providing the predicted STR pattern, though the role of the base language cannot be neglected either, especially not in the case of No.-s 59, 70, 71, 75. Facilitation from the AS can be predicted in No.-s 27a, 54, 55, 73.

4. STR in sentences and error prediction

4.0 *Introduction*

The following is a confrontation of the STR patterns of the most important sentence types in English and Hungarian.

The labels *old* and *new* are used for given and new information, while terms like *topic* and *comment* – or *theme* and *rheme*, or *theme* and *propos*, or *theme* and *focus*, or *psychological subject* and *psychological predicate* – (cf., Daneš 1960: 45, 1967: 221–2; Elekfi 1964: 336–7; Klemm 1942: 630; Quirk, et al., 1973: 937–68; 937–68; Chafe 1971: 212) are rejected on account of their inconsistent use in the relevant literature

The STR patterns of sentences that convey or demand new information throughout are built up of the STR patterns of the constituent phrases as modified by certain simple sentence STR rules. Such STR patterns will be called *potential*.

If the conveying of new information is restricted to certain elements only, or if certain elements are in contrast with certain other elements in the previous context, the p-STR is shifted to the element which conveys new information or is contrasted. Such modified STR patterns will be called *contextual*.

The STR patterns of questions sometimes represent a modification effected by discourse structure, i. e., the nature of a particular dialogue. Thus it is possible to distinguish *repetitive* and *echoed* question STR patterns.

An instance of attitudinal-emotional STR modification is mentioned in connection with repetitive yes-no questions and question-word questions. The STR patterns of such questions often express not only the speaker's wish to clarify something he has heard or experienced, but also his surprise or discontent.

Rhythmic STR modification is not dealt with.

All that was said about the relationship between STR patterns and syntactic structures, and about the methods of confrontation and prediction in 3.0, is equally valid here.

In order to be able to concentrate on prosodic errors in the predictions, learners are supposed to know the word order rules of the target language.

Whenever the Hungarian examples are not translated, their meanings are identical with those of the English examples, and they come in the same order.

All sentence types enumerated below are normally coextensive with one tone-group.

4.1 *Declarative sentences*

4.11 *Potential*

A. *English:* There is a restriction about the constituent phrases, viz., the sentence cannot contain an Emphpron, a Part *any* (meaning: ‘no matter which’), or an Indefpron *any-* (meaning: ‘no matter ...’) (pattern No.-s 6, 11, 29, 76, and 78).

All other phrase patterns are allowed in a fixed order not specified here. The STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the rightmost one:

'Peter's 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room.

B. *Hungarian:* There is a restriction about the constituent phrases, viz., the sentence cannot contain an Emphpron, a Part *bármelyik,* or an Indefpron *akár-* before the V (patterns No. 6, No. 11, No. 29, No. 78). All other phrase patterns are allowed in a fairly free order with the restriction that phrases functioning as direct or indirect object, or as adverbial of direction, purpose, instrument, should not be placed before the V, only after it. The STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are retained. The resulting tone-group is multi-focused unless the sentence consists of one single-focused phrase or word:

"Péter "olvassa a "tegnapi "újságot a "szobájában.

C. *Prediction:* HLE may retain all phrasal p-STR-es, i. e., they may use a multi-focused tone-group: * *"Peter's "reading "yesterday's "paper in his "room.*

ELH may retain the p-STR of the rightmost phrase only, thus producing a single-focused tone-group: * *'Péter 'olvassa a 'tegnapi 'újságot a " szobájában.*

4.12 *Contextual*

A. *English:* The constituent phrases follow in the same fixed order as in potential declarative sentences. The STR rule is: the contrasted, or new element takes p-STR, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

'Peter 'dropped his "toothbrush in the 'bathroom.
'Thank "you.
" I,can.

B. *Hungarian:* If the contrasted or new element is not the V, it is p-STR-ed and placed immediately before the t-STR-ed V, thus simultaneously expelling the potentially preverbal modifier (e. g., Pref) except if the latter is the word *nem* (not). The outshifted verbal modifier, together with the other constituents, may stand before or after, and in any order, and their phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR. (Fogarasi 1838: 243.) The resulting tone-group is single-focused. The Hungarian equivalent of the English sentence: *'Peter 'dropped his "toothbrush in the 'bathroom* has the following six variations[1]:

'Péter a "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le a 'fürdőszobában.
A 'fürdőszobában a "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le 'Péter.
'Péter a 'fürdőszobában a "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le.
A 'fürdőszobában 'Péter a "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le.
A "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le a 'fürdőszobában 'Péter.
A "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le 'Péter a 'fürdőszobában.

It is to be noted that, if the p-STR-ed element has a magnifying, summarizing, inclusive meaning, or if it is accompanied by the word *is* (also), the modifier of the V remains in its original, preverbal position between the p-STR-ed element and the V (Klemm 1942: 626–8, Deme 1962: 492–4):

'Péter "mindent leejtett a 'fürdőszobában.
(Peter dropped everything in the bathroom.)

If the contrasted or new element is the word *nem* (not) referring to a non-verbal element, the p-STR-ed *nem* is placed directly before the n-STR-ed non-verbal element to which it applies, which, in turn, is followed by the t-STR-ed V. All other phrasal p-STR-es before and after this triple unit are reduced to s-STR, and their order is fairly free:

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[1] The strength of the p-STR on the word *fogkeféjét* slightly varies with the position of the word (Dezső 1965: 14–7). This phenomenon, however, is irrelevant from the point of view of the present work.

> 'Péter "nem almát ˌeszik a 'konyhában. ('P. 'isn't 'eating an "apple in the 'kitchen.)

Here the implication is: he is eating something else.

If the contrasted or new element is the word *nem* referring to the V, the p-STR-ed *nem* directly precedes the n-STR-ed V, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after this unit are reduced to s-STR, and their order is fairly free:

> 'Péter "nem eszik 'almát a 'konyhában. ('P. "isn't 'eating an 'apple in the 'kitchen.)

If the contrasted or new element is the V, it is p-STR-ed, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR, and may take up a fairly free order. There is, however, a marked tendency for the p-STR-ed V to precede everything else in its own phrase (except the word *nem*, Adfr, and Adman).

A V_{be} meaning existence, in Present Tense, cannot be contrasted if it has a definite subject. The sentences: * "*Van 'Péter 'otthon* or "*Van 'otthon 'Péter* are not acceptable unless they mean: *There is a (person named) Peter at home.* (Dezső 1965: 14, Orosz n. d.: 218). Also, a V_{be}, when it is a copula, cannot be contrasted if it has a predicate Adj, regardless of the tense of the V_{be}. The sentences: * "*Volt a 'ház 'magas* or "*Volt 'magas a 'ház* (The house was tall) are unacceptable (Dezső 1965: 15, Orosz n. d.: 218).

As in all single-focused Hungarian tone-groups, in contextual Hungarian declarative sentences, too, the elements conveying old and new information can be arranged in two ways. If the contrasted or new element under p-STR is at the beginning of the sentence followed by elements conveying old information, the sentence acquires an *emotional form;* if, however, it is preceded by s-STR-ed elements conveying old information, the sentence is in a *rational form* (2.22).

Very often, in the rational sentence form, the initial, s-STR-ed element before the p-STR-ed V (except when the former is an Adfr, an Adman, or the word *nem*) bears an implicit contrast. In such cases the statement expressed by the p-STR-ed element and the rest of the sentence is true with regard to the circumstances expressed by the initial, s-STR-ed element, but would not be true in any other circumstances. E. g.: *A 'könyvet "olvasta.*

(He has read the book.) implies that the person has not read anything else he might be expected to have read in a given situation.

In declarative sentences realized in single-focused tone-groups the rational sentence form is probably more common than the emotional one.

C. *Prediction:* HLE may put t-STR instead of s-STR on the V if it happens to be immediately preceded by the p-STR-ed element. In fact, if the p-STR-ed element immediately preceding the V is monosyllabic, they may put only n-STR on the V: * "*Peter ˌdropped his ˈtoothbrush in the ˈbathroom.*, "*I can.* (pronounced with [kən]).

ELH may put s-STR on the V immediately following the p-STR-ed element: * "*Péter ˈejtette ˈle a ˈfogkeféjét a ˈfürdőszobában.* This is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture before the V.

4.2 *Yes-no questions*

4.21 *Potential*

A. *English:* Potential yes-no questions have to adhere to the same restrictions as potential declarative sentences (4.11 A). The STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the rightmost one. The initial Aux can be both t- and s-STR-ed. A t-STR-ed Aux may make the question sound rather perfunctory or casual, a s-STR-ed one may imply more interest but less intimacy (Kingdon 1958: 185–6):

ˌIs ˈPeter ˈreading ˈyesterday's ˈpaper in his "room?
ˈIs ˈPeter ˈreading ˈyesterday's ˈpaper in his "room?

If the question consists of an Aux and a Perspron (as in question-tags), the Aux takes p-STR, the Perspron t-STR:

"Was ˌhe? "Can ˌyou? "Won't ˌthey? "May ˌI?

B. *Hungarian:* Potential yes-no questions have to adhere to the same restrictions as potential declarative sentences (4.11 B). The STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the one in the Verb phrase. If the verb phrase contains multiple p-STR, the first one is retained except in patterns No. 41, No. 46, No. 48, No. 62, and No. 63. The resulting tone-group is single-focused, and the sentence usually has an emotional rather than a rational form:

"Olvassa 'Péter a 'tegnapi 'újságot a 'szobájában?

C. *Prediction:* HLE may put the p-STR on the V or on the preverbal Adfr if there is a N subject: * '*Is Peter* "*reading* '*yesterday's* '*paper in his* '*room?* '*Do the children* "*often go to the* '*library?*

They may put the p-STR on the initial Aux if there is a Perspron subject: * "*Do they* '*go to* '*see their* '*grandparents?*

They may put the p-STR on the NegAux: * "*Can't you* '*do it in*'*time?*

They may put the p-STR on the word *not:* * '*Are they* "*not coming to* '*London?*

They may put the p-STR on the Indefpron *every-* when it functions as subject: * *Is* "*everybody* '*happy?*

ELH may retain the p-STR of the rightmost constituent phrase: * '*Péter* '*olvassa a* '*tegnapi* '*újságot a* "*szobájában? A* '*gyerekek* '*gyakran* '*mennek a* "*könyvtárba?* '*Meglátogatják a* "*nagyszüleiket?* '*Nem* '*tudod* '*megcsinálni* "*időben?* '*Nem* '*jönnek* "*Londonba?* '*Mindenki* "*boldog?* Such a STR distribution makes the question sound surprised or vexed in Hungarian.

4.22 *Contextual*

A. *English:* as in 4.12 A:

ˌDid 'Peter 'drop his "toothbrush in the 'bathroom?

B. *Hungarian:* as in 4.12 B, with the only difference that the emotional sentence form is probably more common than the rational one:

A "fogkeféjét ejtette 'le 'Péter a 'fürdőszobában?

C. *Prediction:* HLE may put t-STR instead of s-STR on the V if it happens to be immediately preceded by the p-STR-ed element. In fact, if the p-STR-ed element immediately preceding the V is monosyllabic, they may put only n-STR on the V: * ˌ*Did* "*Peter* ˌ*drop his* '*toothbrush in the* '*bathroom? Is* "*he cleaning the* '*room?* This is *almost* correct, apart from [illegible] of juncture before the V.

[illegible] put s-STR on the V immediately following the p-STR-ed [illegible] '*ejtette* '*le a* '*fogkeféjét a* '*fürdőszobában?* This is *almost* [illegible] the unnecessary juncture before the V.

4.23 *Repetitive (or surprised and vexed)*

A. *English:* When a declarative sentence addressed to the speaker is repeated by him with a questioning INT to show that he is surprised or vexed by its content or that he is not sure whether he has understood it properly, the STR distribution is basically the same as in potential declarative sentences (4.11 A):

(– Peter's left for the library.)
'Peter's 'left for the "library?

Here the implication is: say that again.

It may also happen that there is no previous statement addressed to the listener at all, he simply wants to communicate that he is surprised or vexed by the fact he has experienced, or that he is not sure whether he has interpreted the fact properly:

(The speaker thinks that his tea has been drunk by somebody.)
'Someone's 'drunk my "tea?

Here the implication is: please, explain.

B. *Hungarian:* In both cases the STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the rightmost one. The resulting tone-group is single-focused, and the sentence is usually in a rational form. Note that all Hungarian phrases with multiple p-STR (enumerated in 3.1 and 3.2) lose all their p-STR-es except the rightmost one:

'Péter 'elment a "könyvtárba?
'Valaki 'megitta a "teámat?

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.24 *Echoed*

A. *English:* (a) When a yes-no question addressed to the speaker is repeated by him to gain time before answering it, the STR distribution is the same as in the original question:

(– 'Have you 'read the "papers?)
'Have I 'read the "papers? ... Well, yes.

(b) When a yes-no question addressed to the speaker is repeated by him to clarify one word which he is not sure he has heard properly, that word will be p-STR-ed and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it will be reduced to s-STR, as in contextual yes-no questions (4.22 A):

(– 'Have you 'read the "papers?)
'Have "I 'read the 'papers?

B. *Hungarian:* In case (a) the STR rule is the same as in repetitive, or surprised, vexed yes-no questions (4.23 B), i. e., all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the rightmost one, with a resulting single-focused tone-group. Additionally, the morpheme *-e* is inserted after the V, and the whole question is likely to be preceded by the n-STR-ed conjunction *hogy* (if, whether):

(–"Olvastad a'lapokat?)
Hogy 'olvastam-e a "lapokat?

In case (b) the STR rule is: the word to be clarified receives p-STR and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR with a resulting single-focused tone-group. In this particular case, however, the p-STR-ed non-verbal element *need not* be put immediately before the V, it usually remains in its original place:

(–"Elmentek a'gyerekek a'könyvtárba?) (Have the children left for the library?)
Hogy 'elmentek-e a "gyerekek a 'könyvtárba?

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.3 *Complementary questions* [1]

4.31 *Contextual*

A. *English:* The word which is contrasted or new takes p-STR, all other phrasal p-STR-es before it are reduced to t-STR and after it are reduced to s-STR:

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[1] A complementary question poses something which requires completion. It is usually a non-verb phrase. The term is from Bolinger (1957 a: 6).

And Mr. ˌBrown's "family?
And Mr. "Brown's 'family?

B. *Hungarian:* The word which is contrasted or new takes p-STR, all other phrasal p-STR-es before it are reduced to t-STR and after it are reduced to s-STR. The resulting tone-group is single-focused.

És ˌBrown úr "családja?
És "Brown úr 'családja?

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.32 *Echoed*

A. *English:* When a complementary question addressed to the speaker is repeated by him to gain time before answering it, the STR distribution of the echoed question is the same as that of the original question. If the speaker wants to clarify a word, the p-STR is moved to that word. The initial conjunction is usually omitted.

(-- And Mr. "Brown's 'family?)
Mr. "Brown's 'family?

B. *Hungarian:* The STR distribution is also the same as in the original question unless the speaker wants to clarify a word, in which case the p-STR is shifted to that word. The initial conjunction is usually omitted. The resulting tone-group is single-focused:

(– És "Brown úr 'családja?)
"Brown úr 'családja?

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.4 *Question-word questions*

4.41 *Potential*

A. *English:* If the QW is the subject of the sentence, the question has the word order of declarative sentences. If the QW is not the subject, an Aux is inserted between the QW and the subject. The STR rule is: the QW itself and all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the rightmost one:

'What's 'Peter 'reading in his "room?

B. *Hungarian:* The QW is placed immediately before the V. There cannot be any verbal modifier left between the QW and V except the word *nem*. The other constituents may stand after or, perhaps more rarely, before the unit QW+V, and in a fairly free order. The STR rule is: the QW takes p-STR, the V following it takes t-STR, or n-STR if the QW is monosyllabic, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after the unit QW+V are reduced to s-STR, with a resulting single-focused tone-group. The emotional sentence form is probably more common for question-word questions than the rational sentence form:

"Mit olvas 'Péter a 'szobájában?

C. *Prediction:* HLE may put the p-STR on the QW and s-STR on all later content words within the sentence: * "*What's 'Peter 'reading in his 'room?* Additionally, they may put t-STR (or even n-STR, if the QW is monosyllabic) instead of s-STR on the V if it happens to follow the QW immediately: * "*Who smokes in 'class?*

ELH may retain the p-STR of the rightmost phrase only and put s-STR on both the QW and V:* '*Mit 'olvas 'Péter a "szobájában? 'Ki 'dohányzik az "órán?*

4.42 *Contextual*

A. *English:* The constituent phrases follow in the same fixed order as in potential question-word questions. The STR rule is: the contrasted or new element takes p-STR, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

'What's "Peter 'reading in his 'room?

B. *Hungarian:* If the contrasted or new element is not the V, it is placed either before or after the unit QW+V. The STR rule is: the contrasted or new element is p-STR-ed, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

"Péter 'mit olvas a 'szobájában?

If the contrasted or new word is the V, it will take p-STR, and all phrasal p-STR-es, including that of the QW before the V, are reduced to s-STR:

'Mit "olvas 'Péter a 'szobájában?

In both cases the resulting tone-group is single-focused.

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.43 *Repetitive (or surprised and vexed)*

A. *English:* When a question-word question is asked in connection with a badly heard, obscure, incredible, or unpleasant statement to show that the speaker is not sure whether he has understood it properly or that he is surprized or vexed by its content, the STR rule is: the QW takes p-STR, and all the other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

(– I've bought a rhinoceros.)
"What have you 'bought? = You've 'bought a "what?

B. *Hungarian:* When a question-word question is asked with the same purpose as explained above, the STR distribution is the same as in potential question-word questions (4.41 B). The tone-group is single-focused:

(– Vettem egy rinocéroszt.)
"Mit vettél?

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.44 *Echoed*

A. *English* (a): When a question-word question addressed to the speaker is repeated by him to gain time before answering it, the STR distribution of the echoed question is the same as in the original question:

(– 'How did you 'spend your "Saturday?)
'How did I 'spend my "Saturday?

(b) When a question-word question addressed to the speaker is repeated by him to clarify one word which he is not sure he has heard properly, that word is p-STR-ed, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

(– 'How did you 'spend your "Saturday?)
'How did "I 'spend my 'Saturday?

B. *Hungarian:* In case (a) the STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es, including that of the QW itself, are reduced to s-STR, except the rightmost one. The whole question is likely to be preceded by the n-STR-ed conjunction *hogy* (if, whether). The resulting tone-group is single-focused:

(– "Hogy töltötted a 'szombatot?)
Hogy 'hogy töltöttem a "szombatot?

In case (b) the STR rule is: the word to be clarified receives p-STR and all other phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR with a resulting single-focused tone-group. If the word to be clarified is not the V, it is placed either before or after the unit QW+V:

(– "Hogy töltötted a 'szombatot?)
Hogy "én 'hogy töltöttem a 'szombatot?

If the word to be clarified is the V, it remains in its position after the QW:

(– "Hogy töltötted a 'szombatot?)
Hogy 'hogy "töltöttem a 'szombatot?

C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

4.5 *Imperative sentences*

4.51 *Potential*

A. *English:* Potential imperative sentences have to adhere to the same restrictions as potential declarative sentences (4.11 A). In addition, there is usually no overt subject present. The STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the rightmost one. Even sentence-final *here, there,* and *now* take p-STR (contrarily to phrase pattern No. 77):

'Take the 'coffee to the "kitchen.
'Don't 'smoke in "class.
'Let's "go.

B. *Hungarian:* (a) Potential imperative sentences have to adhere to the same restrictions as potential declarative sentences (4.11 B). Some verb phrases in which the V is in final position may take up an inverted order in imperative sentences so that the V comes first in them. Most of these will have the STR pattern **p+p** (No.-s 32ab, 37a, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43a, 44b, 73, 77), a few will have the STR pattern p+t (No.-s 37b, 43b). In negative imperatives the word *ne* (don't) always immediately precedes the V, and the phrasal STR pattern of this unit is **p+n**. The STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are retained. The resulting tone-group is multi-focused unless the sentence consists of one single-focused phrase or word:

"Vidd a "kávét a "konyhába!
"Ne dohányozz az "órán!
"Menjünk!

(b) If the sentence contains an implication (either a threat or an invitation to share something interesting with the speaker), especially if it is also formally signalled by the word *csak* (only), the STR rule is: all phrasal p-STR-es are reduced to s-STR except the one on the V, with a resulting single-focused tone-group:

"Mosd csak meg az 'arcod! (Wash your face.)

C. *Prediction:* HLE may retain all phrasal p-STR-es: * "*Take the "coffee to the "kitchen.* They may put p-STR on the V *let* and n-STR on the V after it if the Hungarian equivalent is just one word: * "*Let's go.*

They may put only n-STR on the V in negative imperatives: * "*Don't smoke in "class.*

They may put p-STR on the V if there is an implication present: * "*Wash your 'face.*

ELH may retain only the rightmost phrasal p-STR: * '*Vidd a 'kávét a "konyhába!*

They may put s-STR on the V in negative imperatives: * '*Ne 'dohányozz az "órán!*

4.52 *Contextual*

A. *English:* The constituent phrases follow in the same fixed order as in potential imperative sentences. The STR rule is: the contrasted or new element takes p-STR, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

> 'Open the "door in the 'room.
> 'Don't "write about your ex'periences.

B. *Hungarian:* If the contrasted or new element is not the V, it may or may not be placed directly before the V. The STR rule is: the contrasted or new element receives p-STR, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR, except that of the V when it comes directly after the contrasted or new element. In this case the V receives only t-STR, or even n-STR if the preceding p-STR-ed element is monosyllabic:

> Az "ajtót ˌnyisd 'ki! = 'Nyisd ki az "ajtót! (Open the door.)
> The implication is: and not something else.

If the contrasted or new element is the word *ne* referring to a non-verbal element, the p-STR-ed *ne* is placed directly before the t-STR-ed non-verbal element to which it applies, which, in turn, is followed by the t-STR-ed V. All other phrasal p-STR-es before and after this triple unit are reduced to s-STR:

> 'Jánosnak "ne a ˌmunkádról ˌbeszélj! (Don't speak to John about your work.)
> The implication is: speak about something else.

If the contrasted or new element is the word *ne* referring to the V, the p-STR-ed *ne* directly precedes the n-STR-ed V, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after this unit are reduced to s-STR:

> 'Jánosnak "ne beszélj a 'munkádról! (Don't speak to John about your work.)

If the contrasted or new element is the V, it is p-STR-ed, and all other phrasal p-STR-es before and after it are reduced to s-STR:

> 'Jánosnak "beszélj a 'munkádról! (Speak to John about your work.)

In all cases the resulting tone-group is single-focused, and the emotional sentence form is probably more common than the rational one.

C. *Prediction:* HLE may put t-STR instead of s-STR on the V if it happens to be directly preceded by the p-STR-ed element. In fact, if the p-STR-ed element directly preceding the V is monosyllabic, they may put only n-STR on the V: * *ˈLet "Peter ˌopen the ˈdoor. ˈLet "me come.* This is *almost* correct, apart from the absence of juncture before the V.

ELH may put s-STR on the V directly following the p-STR-ed element, as well as on the non-verbal element after the p-STR-ed *ne:* * *Az "ajtót ˈnyisd ˈki! ˈJánosnak "ne a ˈmunkádról ˈbeszélj!* This is *almost* correct, apart from the unnecessary juncture after the p-STR-ed element.

4.6 *Conclusion*

4.61 *Sentence types and tone-group types*

In English all sentence types are realized in single-focused tone-groups.

In Hungarian some sentence types are realized in single-focused tone-groups, other sentence types in multi-focused tone-groups.

Single-focused are: contextual declarative sentences (4.12 B); potential – (4.21 B), contextual – (4.22 B), repetitive (or surprised and vexed) – (4.23 B), and echoed yes-no questions (4.24 B); contextual – (4.31 B), and echoed complementary questions (4.32 B); potential – (4.41 B), contextual – (4.42 B), repetitive (or surprised and vexed) – (4.43 B), and echoed question-word questions (4.44 B); and contextual imperative sentences (4.52 B).

Multi-focused are: potential declarative sentences (*nyomatéktalan mondat,* Deme 1962: 487–8) (4.11 B); and potential imperative sentences (4.51 B).

4.62 *Sentence types in which no STR errors are predictable*

No STR errors are predictable in the following sentence types: repetitive (or surprised and vexed) yes-no questions (4.23), echoed yes-no questions (4.24), contextual complementary questions (4.31), echoed complementary questions (4.32), contextual question-word questions (4.42), repetitive (or surprised and vexed) question-word questions (4.43), and echoed question-word questions (4.44).

In addition, no errors concerning p-STR placement can be predicted in contextual declarative sentences (4.12), contextual yes-no questions (4.22), and contextual imperative sentences (4.52), though some minor errors not concerning p-STR placement are predictable.

4.63 *Sentence types in which STR errors are likely to occur*

STR errors are predictable in potential declarative sentences (4.11), potential yes-no questions (4.21), potential question-word questions (4.41), and potential imperative sentences (4.51).

5. Rhythmic STR modification in sentences and error prediction

5.0 *Introduction*

The sentence STR patterns so far dealt with were built up of constituent phrase STR patterns as modified by (a) simple sentence STR rules (potential patterns), (b) rules assigning p-STR to elements that convey new information or that are in contrast with certain other elements in the previous context (contextual patterns), (c) sentence STR rules originating in discourse structure (repetitive and echoed patterns).

The sentence STR patterns so far identified can be further modified by rhythm rules in actual speech.

5.1 *Rhythmic STR deletion*

A. *English:* Major STR-es are reduced to minor ones if the former are surrounded by adjacent, or very near, major STR-es on both ends. This means that short (especially monosyllabic) words have their major STR reduced to t-STR between two major-STR-ed short words (Jones 1964: 267, and also Kurath 1964: 140, who, however, restricts this phenomenon only to words directly preceding the p-STR of the sentence):

'Bert's 'friend 'John has 'just 'bought 'two 'very 'fine 'old "paintings.
may become:

'Bert's ,friend 'John has 'just ,bought 'two ,very 'fine ,old "paintings.
(Allen 1969: 24.)

B. *Hungarian:* Rhythmic STR deletion does not exist.

C. *Prediction:* HLE may not perform rhythmic STR deletion in their English, but this is not a very significant divergence. According to Jones (1964: 268): "When the foreign learner is in doubt as to whether a stress should be suppressed on account of rhythm or not, it is safer for him to retain the stress."

ELH may try to effect rhythmic STR deletion in their Hungarian: * *'Zsolt ˌvett 'négy ˌzöld "almát* (Zsolt has bought four green apples), instead of: *"Zsolt "vett "négy "zöld "almát.* However, considering that in Hungarian the number of monosyllabic words is relatively small, this kind of divergence cannot be too wide-spread.

6. INT of sentences co-extensive with one tone-group and error prediction

6.0 *Introduction*

The following is a confrontation of the neutral INT patterns in the most important sentence types in English and Hungarian.

It is the tone-group final INT pattern which is most characteristic of a given sentence type, therefore, only these will be examined unless the tone-group medial INT pattern is also significant for the identification of the sentence type, as in the case of Hungarian potential declarative and imperative sentences. For the tone-group medial INT patterns not specified here, see 2.422.

It is the type of tone-group-final INT pattern and not its location or, using Halliday's terminology, *tone*, and not *tonicity* which is examined here. The tone-group final INT pattern is always initiated by the p-STR-ed syllable or, in the case of Hungarian, where there can be more than one p-STR within a tone-group, by the rightmost p-STR-ed syllable of the sentence. The rules locating p-STR-es – and thus the starting points of tone-group final INT patterns – were discussed in 4.

Though the basic confrontation is made between the neutral INT patterns of the two languages, a few attitudinal-emotional INT patterns are also dealt with.

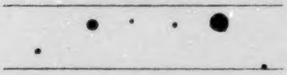
All sentence types enumerated below are normally co-extensive with one tone-group. The order of their presentation is not the same as in 4, because sentence types which have the same set of INT patterns in British English, American English, and Hungarian, will be discussed together.

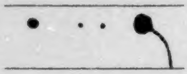
Whenever Hungarian examples are not translated, they are identical with the English examples, and they are presented in the same order.

6.1 *Potential declarative and potential imperative sentences*

A. *British English:* (a) The neutral pattern is HF (Kingdon 1958: 219, 231):

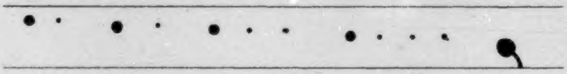
The 'children're "happy. 'Take it a"way.





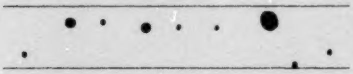
(b) After a long tone-group medial segment the HF is often compressed into a LF (Kingdon 1958: 26):

'Peter's 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room.



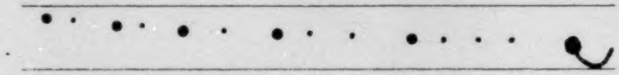
(c) In negative declarative sentences the HF is often replaced by an undivided HFR (Kingdon 1958: 31):

We 'didn't 'go to the "cinema.



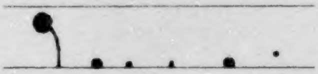
(d) In negative declarative sentences with a long tone-group medial segment the HFR is often compressed into a LFR (Kingdon 1958: 65):

'Peter 'isn't 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room.



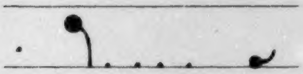
(e) In negative imperatives the HF is often replaced by a divided HFR, with the HF part on *please* or *don't* in order to avoid sounding too abrupt (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 70):

"Don't 'open the 'window.

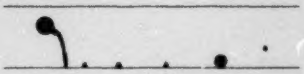


(f) In sentences containing a sentence-final subsidiary phrase or clause functioning as an adverbial of place, time, circumstance or condition, added to the sentence as an afterthought, the HF is often replaced by a divided HFR (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 65, 69):

I'd "buy it if I were 'rich.

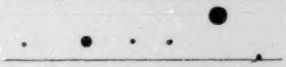


"Read it for the 'moment.

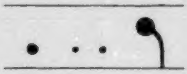


B. *American English:* The neutral pattern is HF in all cases (Gregory 1966: 136–40):

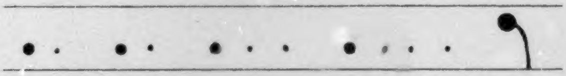
(a) The 'children're "happy.



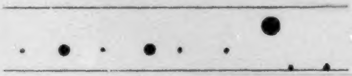
'Take it a"way.



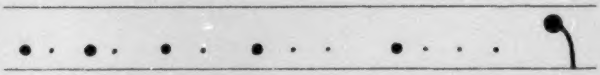
(b) 'Peter's 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room.



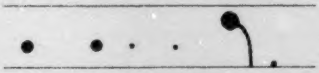
(c) We 'didn't 'go to the "cinema.



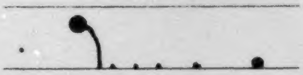
(d) 'Peter 'isn't 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room.



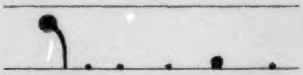
(e) 'Don't 'open the "window.



(f) I'd "buy it if I were 'rich.

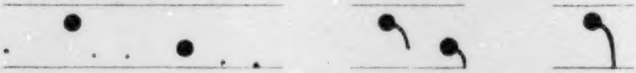


"Read it for the 'moment.

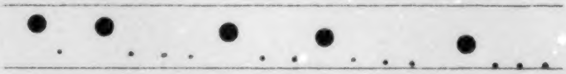


C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is LF, which is preceded in the tone-group medial segment by a series of falling patterns as described in 2.422 D.
If the sentence consists of one phrase normally realized in a single-focused tone-group, the pattern is HF:

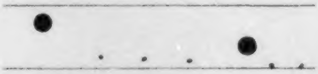
(a) A "gyerekek "boldogok. "Vidd "el! "Szép. (Nice.)



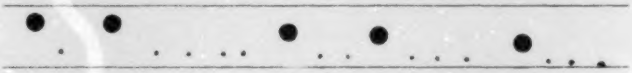
(b) "Péter "olvassa a "tegnapi "újságot a "szobájában.



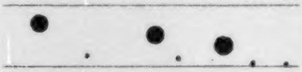
(c) "Nem mentünk a "moziba.



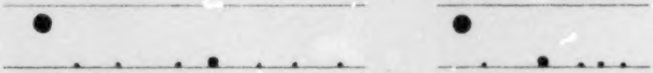
(d) "Péter "nem olvassa a "tegnapi "újságot a "szobájában.



(e) "Ne nyisd "ki az "ablakot!

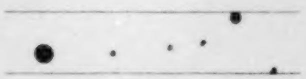


(f) "Megvenném, ha 'gazdag lennék. "Olvasd 'egyelőre!



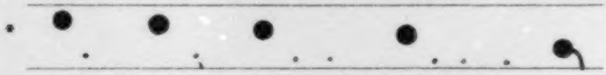
If the imperative sentence contains an implication (either a threat or an invitation to share something interesting with the speaker), especially if it is also formally signalled by the word *csak* (only), a RF INT pattern is used which is initiated by the verb (Fónagy–Magdics 1967: 82, 84):

"Mosd csak meg az 'arcod! (Wash your face.)



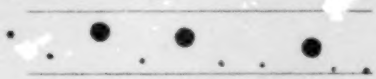
D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE (a) may use a series of falling INT patterns:

• "Peter's "reading "yesterday's "paper in his "room.



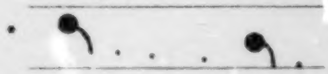
(b) may not use the undivided HFR (or LFR) in negative declarative sentences, thus sounding perhaps too dogmatic to British ears:

• We "didn't "go to the "cinema.

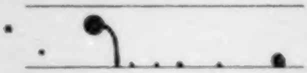


(c) may not use the divided HFR in negative imperatives and in sentences containing a sentence-final subsidiary phrase or clause, thus sounding perhaps too abrupt to British ears:

• "Don't open the "window.

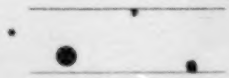


I'd "buy it if I were 'rich.



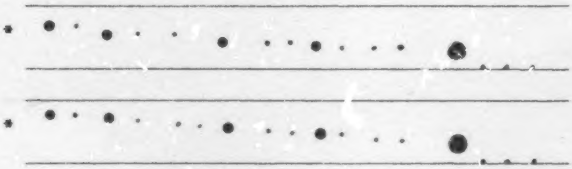
(d) may use a Hungarian RF in imperatives:

• "Wash your 'face.



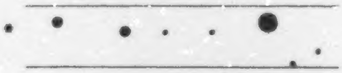
(2) British ELH (a) may use a series of level patterns or a general slope for the tone-group medial segment (2.422 A.):

* 'Péter 'olvassa a 'tegnapi 'újságot a "szobájában.



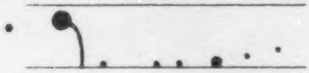
(b) may use an undivided HFR (or LFR) in negative declarative sentences:

* 'Nem 'mentünk a "moziba.

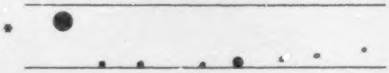


(c) may use a divided HFR in negative imperatives and in sentences containing a sentence-final subsidiary phrase or clause:

"Ne nyisd ki az 'ablakot!

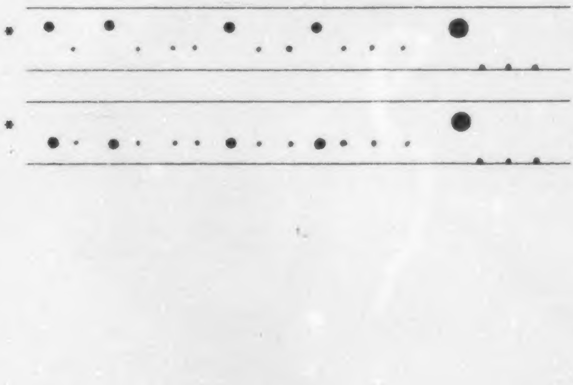


"Megvenném, ha 'gazdag lennék.



(3) American ELH may use a series of MF INT patterns or a general mid-level contour for the tone-group medial segment (2.422 B.), and a HF for the tone-group final segment:

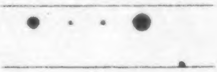
* 'Péter 'olvassa a 'tegnapi 'újságot a "szobájában.



6.2 *Potential question-word questions*

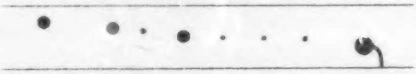
A. *British English:* (a) The neutral pattern is HF (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 30):

'Why is he "absent?



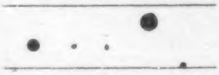
(b) After a long tone-group medial segment the HF is often compressed to LF (Kingdon 1958: 26):

'What's 'Peter 'reading in his "room?

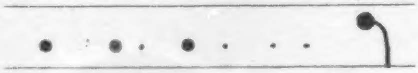


B. *American English:* The neutral pattern is HF in all cases (Gregory 1966: 136–40):

(a) 'Why is he "absent?

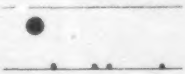


(b) 'What's 'Peter 'reading in his "room?

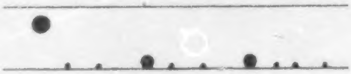


C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is HF initiated by the question word:

(a) "Miért ˌhiányzik?



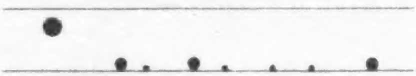
(b) "Mit olvas 'Péter a 'szobájában?



D. *Predictions:* Facilitation as regards the tone-group final INT pattern, but interference as regards its location.

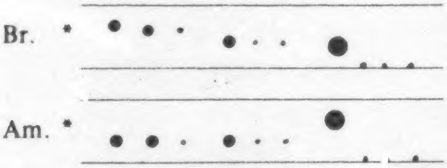
(1) HLE may start the pattern on the question-word:

* "What's 'Peter 'reading in his 'room?



(2) Both British and American ELH may start it only on the rightmost phrasal p-STR:

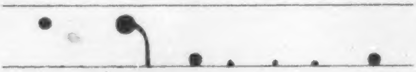
* 'Mit 'olvas 'Péter a "szobájában?



6.3 *Contextual declarative and imperative sentences, contextual question-word questions*

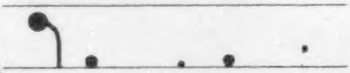
A. *British English:* (a) The neutral pattern is HF:

'What's "Peter 'reading in his 'room?



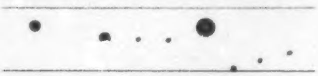
(b) The HF is often replaced by a divided HFR with the HF part on the contrasted word (Kingdon 1958: 29):

"He 'dropped his 'toothbrush.



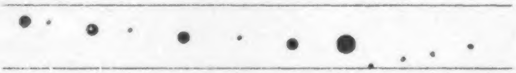
(c) If the sentence contains pattern No. 76, the Indefpron *any-* takes a HFR INT pattern (Schubiger 1958: 47):

'Don't 'tell it to "anybody.



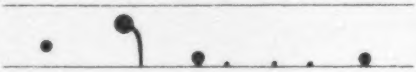
(d) If the sentence contains pattern No. 76, and the tone-group medial segment is too long, the HFR is often compressed into a LFR:

'Peter 'didn't 'want to 'meet "anybody there.

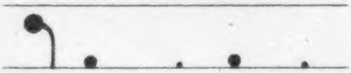


B. *American English:* The neutral pattern is HF in all cases except when the sentence contains pattern No. 76. In this case the Indefpron *any-* takes a HFR INT pattern:

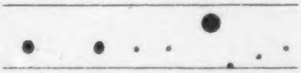
(a) 'What's "Peter 'reading in his 'room?



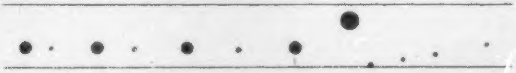
(b) "He 'dropped his 'toothbrush.



(c) 'Don't 'tell it to "anybody.

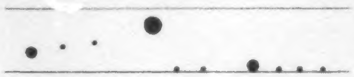


(d) 'Peter 'didn't 'want to 'meet "anybody there.

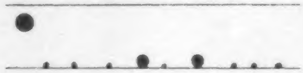


C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is HF in all cases:

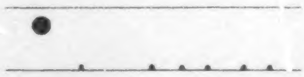
(a) ˈMit olvas •Péter a ˈszobájában?



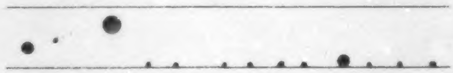
(b) •Ő ejtette ˈle a ˈfogkeféjét.



(c) •Ne mondd el ˌakárkinek!



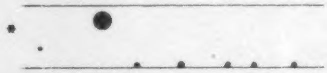
(d) ˈPéter "nem akart ˌakárkivel ˈtalálkozni.



D. *Predictions:* Facilitation if the sentence does not contain pattern No. 76. If the sentence contains pattern No. 76,

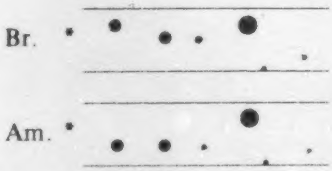
(1) HLE may not use the HFR (or LFR) on the Indefpron *any-*:

*He "doesn't read ˌanything.



(2) Both British and American ELH may use a HFR on the Indefpron *akár-*:

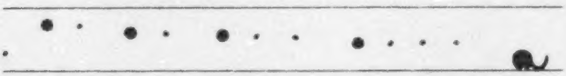
* ˈNem ˈolvas •akármit.



6.4 *Potential and contextual yes-no questions*

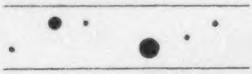
A. *British English:* (a) In questions having an interrogative word order the neutral pattern is LR (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 55):

Is 'Peter 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room?



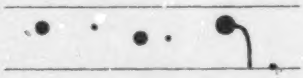
(b) In questions whose text does not have a questioning nature the neutral pattern is HR (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 57):

A 'yellow "submarine?



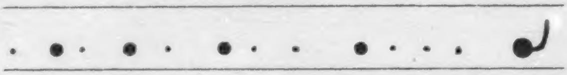
(c) Yes-no questions with an interrogative word order, meant to be suggestions for discussion rather than requests for information, have a HF INT pattern (O'Connor and Arnold 1963:44):

'Shall we 'study "German?

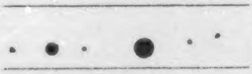


B. *American English:* The neutral pattern is HR for cases (a) and (b) (Pike 1945: 51–3), and HF for case (c) (Gregory 1966: 140):

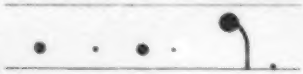
(a) Is 'Peter 'reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his "room?



(b) A 'yellow "submarine?

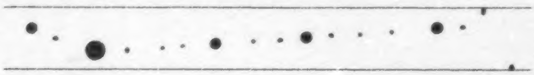


(c) 'Shall we 'study "German?

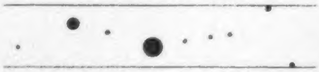


C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is RF for all cases:

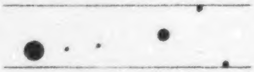
(a) 'Péter "olvassa a 'tegnapi 'újságot a 'szobájában?



(b) Egy 'sárga "tengeralattjáró?

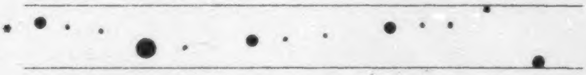


(c) "Tanuljunk 'németül?

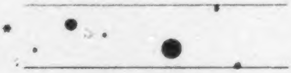


D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a RF pattern for all cases:

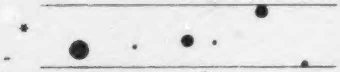
* 'Is Peter "reading 'yesterday's 'paper in his 'room?



A 'yellow "submarine?

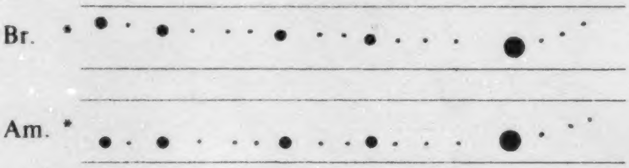


* "Shall we 'study 'German?

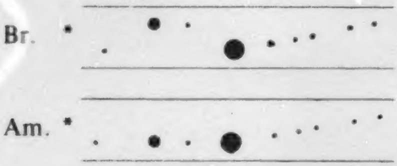


(2) British and American ELH may use a HR (because in Hungarian there is no special interrogative word order):

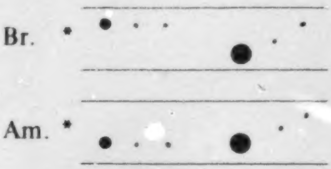
(a) •'Péter 'olvassa a 'tegnapi 'újságot a "szobájában?



(b) Egy 'sárga "tengeralattjáró?



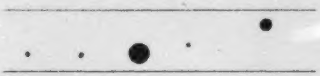
(c) 'Tanuljunk "németül?



6.5 *Contextual complementary questions*

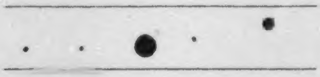
A. *British English:* The neutral pattern is HR (personal observation):

And the "children's 'room?



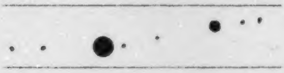
B. *American English:* The neutral pattern is HR (Bolinger 1957a: 165–69):

And the "children's 'room?



C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is HR:

És a "gyerekek 'szobája?

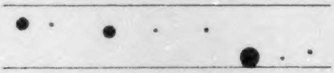


D. *Prediction:* Facilitation.

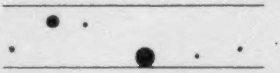
6.6 *Repetitive (or surprised and vexed) yes-no questions*

A. *British English:* In questions whose text does not have a questioning nature, the pattern is LR (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 53):

'Peter's 'left for the "library?

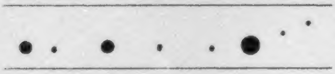


A 'yellow "submarine?

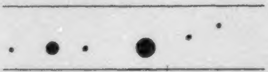


B. *American English:* The pattern is HR (Yao Shen 1969: 66–7):

'Peter's 'left for the "library?

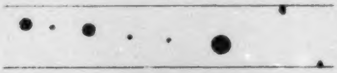


A 'yellow "submarine?

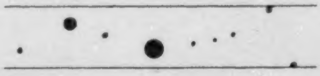


C. *Hungarian:* The pattern is RF, and it is initiated by the rightmost phrasal p-STR:

'Péter 'elment a "könyvtárba?

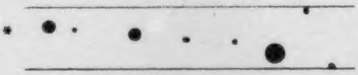


Egy 'sárga "tengeralattjáró?

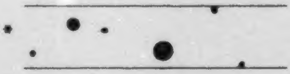


D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a RF INT pattern:

'Peter's 'left for the "library?

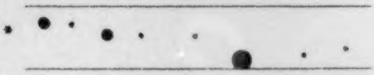


A 'yellow "submarine?

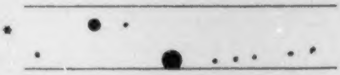


(2) British ELH may use a LR:

'Péter 'elment a "könyvtárba?

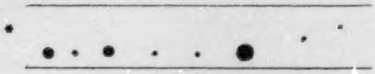


Egy 'sárga "tengeralattjáró?

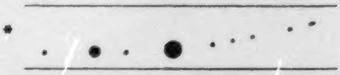


(3) American ELH may use a HR:

'Péter 'elment a "könyvtárba?



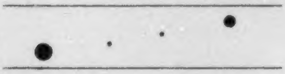
Egy 'sárga "tengeralattjáró?



6.7 *Repetitive (or surprised and vexed) question-word questions*

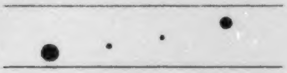
A. *British English:* The neutral pattern is HR, initiated by the QW (Kingdon 1958: 214):

(–I've bought a rhinoceros.)
"What have you 'bought?



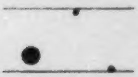
B. *American English:* The neutral pattern is HR, initiated by the QW (Bolinger 1957 a: 139–43):

"What have you 'bought?



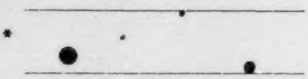
C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is RF, initiated by the QW:

"Mit vettél?



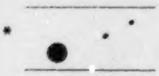
D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a RF:

"What have you 'bought?



(2) Both British and American ELH may use a HR:

"Mit vettél?

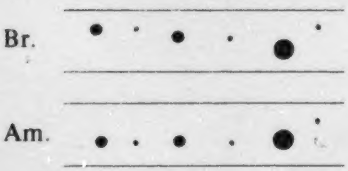


6.8 *Echoed yes-no, question-word, and complementary questions*

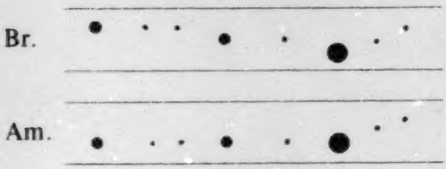
All kinds of echoed questions are, in effect, yes-no questions, which may or may not begin with: *Did you say...*

A. and B. *British and American English:* The neutral pattern is HR, initiated either by the word which was p-STR-ed in the original question, or by the word which the speaker wants to clarify in both British (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 58–9) and American English (Yao Shen 1969: 71, 73). The echoed question is spoken in a somewhat higher register than ordinary yes-no questions when it is used for clarification (Kingdon 1958: 215), and in a somewhat lower register than ordinary yes-no questions when it is meant for temporizing (Kingdon 1958: 216):

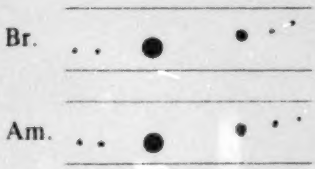
(– Have you read the papers?)
'Have I 'read the "papers?



(– How did you spend your Saturday?)
'How did I 'spend my "Saturday?

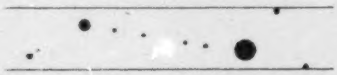


(– And Mr. Brown's family?)
Mr. "Brown's 'family?

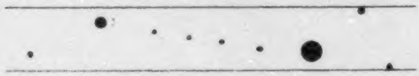


C. *Hungarian:* The neutral pattern is RF, initiated by the word which was p-STR-ed in the original question, or by the word which the speaker wants to clarify:

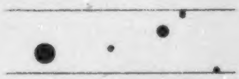
Hogy 'olvastam-e a "lapokat?



Hogy 'hogy töltöttem a "szombatot?

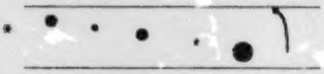


"Brown úr 'családja?

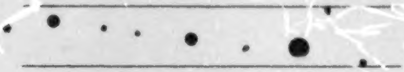


D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a RF:

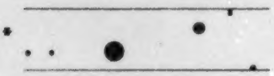
'Have I 'read the "papers?



'How did I 'spend my "Saturday?

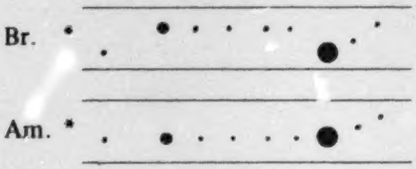


Mr. "Brown's 'family?

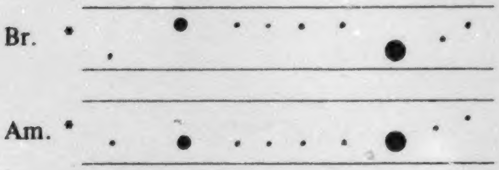


(2) Both British and American ELH may use a HR:

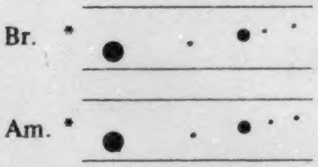
Hogy 'olvastam-e a "lapokat?



Hogy 'hogy töltöttem a "szombatot?



"Brown úr 'családja?



6.9 *Conclusion*

6.91 *Functional distribution of tone-group final INT patterns in sentences co-extensive with one tone-group*

A. *British English:*

HF: potential declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions; contextual declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions; potential and contextual yes-no questions put forward as suggestions for discussion rather than requests for information.

LF: potential declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions

Undivided HFR: negative potential declaratives; contextual declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions containing pattern No. 76

Undivided LFR: the same as for the undivided HFR

Divided HFR: potential declaratives, and imperatives containing a sentence-final subsidiary phrase or clause; negative potential imperatives; contextual declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions

LR: potential and contextual yes-no questions; repetitive (or surprised and vexed) yes-no questions

HR: potential and contextual yes-no questions; contextual complementary questions; repetitive (or surprised and vexed) question-word questions; echoed yes-no, question-word and complementary questions

B. *American English:*

HF: The same as for British HF, LF, undivided HFR, undivided LFR, divided HFR; apart from contextual declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions containing pattern No. 76.

Undivided HFR: contextual declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions containing pattern No. 76

HR: The same as for British HR and LR

C. *Hungarian:*

HF: single-focused potential declaratives and imperatives; potential question-word questions; contextual declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions

LF: multi-focused potential declaratives and imperatives

HR: contextual complementary questions

RF: the same as for British HR and LR (or as for American HR); apart from contextual complementary questions; additionally, it may be used in contextual imperatives

6.92 *A sentence type where no INT errors are predictable*

There is one sentence type in which both the tone-group-final INT pattern and its location can be considered identical in British and American English and Hungarian, viz., contextual complementary questions.

6.93 *Types of INT errors*

(1) Correct tone-group final INT pattern, incorrect location: potential question-word questions

(2) Incorrect tone-group final INT pattern, correct location: echoed yes-no, question-word, and complementary questions; repetitive (or surprised and vexed) yes-no, and question-word questions; contextual yes-no questions

(3) Incorrect tone-group final INT pattern, incorrect location: potential yes-no questions; contextual declaratives, imperatives and question-word questions containing pattern No. 76; British undivided HFR in Hungarian negative declaratives; Hungarian RF in British or American contextual imperatives

(4) Incorrect tone-group medial INT pattern: potential declaratives and imperatives

(5) Correct tone-group final INT pattern, correct location, with an undesirable social side-effect: American HF instead of a LF at the end of a multi-focused Hungarian potential declarative or imperative; Hungarian HF instead of an undivided HFR in British negative potential declaratives; Hungarian HF instead of a divided HFR in British negative imperatives, potential declaratives, imperatives, and question-word questions containing a subsidiary sentence-final phrase or clause, and contextual declaratives, imperatives and question-word questions.

7. Intonation of tone-group appendages and error prediction

7.0 *Introduction*

Vocatives and quoting clauses at the end of the sentence constitute tone-group appendages.

Tone-group appendages are the *tails*, or parts of the *tails* of tone-groups, which, however, are separated from the rest of the tone-group by a short pause.

Some, mostly American, studies consider tone-group appendages to be separate tone-groups, forming a tone-group sequence together with the preceding tone-group. The following features, however, clearly show a *tail*-character: (a) the STR-ed syllables in them have the loudness of s-STR and no pitch prominence, i. e., they are postnuclear s-STR-es, none of them can be called a p-STR as defined in 2.1, (b) melodically, they are usually the continuations of the tone-group final INT pattern, (c) the short pause before them is suppressed more easily than the pause between separate tone-groups.

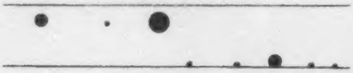
Whenever Hungarian examples are not translated, they are identical with the English examples, and they come in the same order.

7.1 *Sentence-final vocatives*

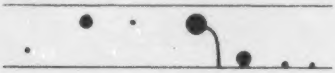
7.11 *After falling INT patterns*

A. *British and American English:* The vocative forms a low level tail of the falling INT pattern:

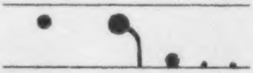
'That's my "secretary, 'Angela.



And 'how are "you, 'Angela?

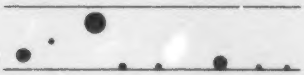


'Come "here, 'Angela.

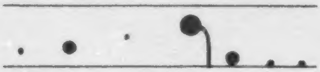


B. *Hungarian*: (a) The vocative forms a low level tail of a simple falling INT pattern:

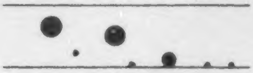
'Az a "titkárnőm, 'Angéla.



És 'hogy vagy "te, 'Angéla?

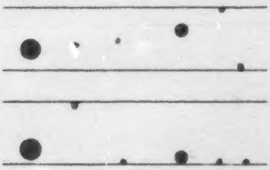


"Gyere "ide, 'Angéla!



(b) After a RF INT pattern the vocative can either be incorporated within the RF pattern or follow it as a low level tail:

"Boldog vagy, 'Angéla? (Are you happy, Angela?)

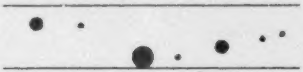


C. *Prediction:* Facilitation, though ELH will perhaps never incorporate the vocative in a Hungarian RF pattern.

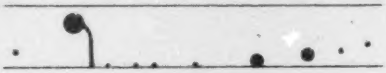
7.12 *After rising INT patterns*

A. *British and American English:* The vocative continues the rise of the rising INT pattern:

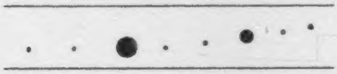
'Are you "happy, 'Angela?



I'd "buy it if I were 'rich, 'Angela.

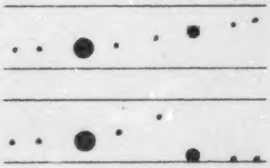


And the "secretary, 'Angela?



B. *Hungarian:* The vocative either continues the rise of the rising INT pattern or follows it as a low level tail:

És a "titkárnő, 'Angéla? (And the secretary, Angela?)



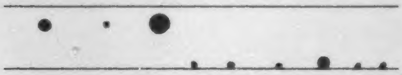
C. *Prediction:* Facilitation, though ELH will perhaps never use the low level tail possibility.

7.2 *Quoting clauses*

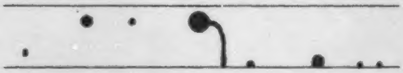
7.21 *After falling INT patterns*

A. *British and American English:* The quoting clause forms a low level tail of the falling INT pattern:

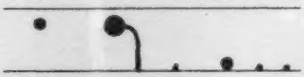
'That's my ▪secretary, said 'Angela.



And 'how are ▪you, asked 'Angela.

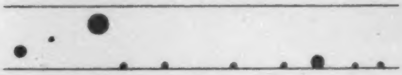


'Come ▪here, said 'Angela.

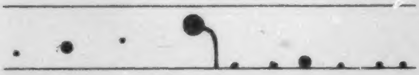


B. *Hungarian:* The quoting clause always forms a low level tail of the falling or rising-falling INT pattern:

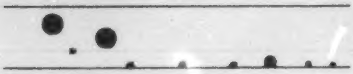
'Az a ▪titkárnőm, mondta 'Angéla.



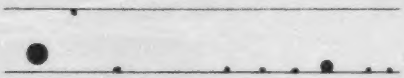
És 'hogy vagy ▪te, kérdezte 'Angéla



▪Gyere ▪ide, mondta 'Angéla.



"Boldog vagy? – kérdezte 'Angéla. (Are you happy? – asked Angela.)

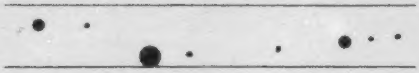


C. *Prediction:* Facilitation

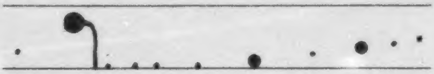
7.22 *After rising INT patterns*

A. *British and American English:* The quoting clause continues the rise of the rising INT pattern:

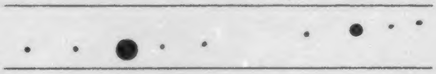
'Are you "happy? – asked 'Angela.



I'd "buy it if I were 'rich, said 'Angela.

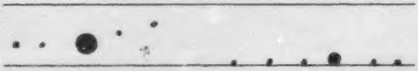


And the "secretary? – asked 'Angela.



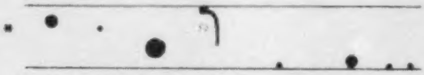
B. *Hungarian:* The quoting clause forms a low level tail after the rising pattern:

És a "titkárnő? – kérdezte 'Angéla.

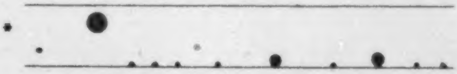


C. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may place the quoting clause on a low level tail:

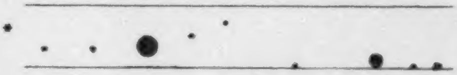
'Are you "happy? – asked 'Angela.



I'd "buy it if I were 'rich, said 'Angela.

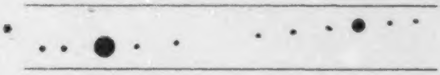


And the "secretary? – asked 'Angela.



(2) ELH may place the quoting clause on a rising tail:

És a "titkárnő? – kérdezte 'Angéla.



8. INT of tone-group sequences and error prediction

8.0 *Introduction*

Until now the STR and INT patterns of individual tone-groups have been examined and compared in English and Hungarian. The following is a confrontation of the most important tone-group sequences in the two languages from the point of view of their tone-group final INT patterns.

A tone-group sequence is a unit of two or more related tone-groups. Between the tone-groups of a tone-group sequence *pauses* may be made.

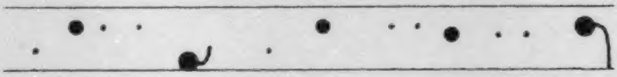
In certain cases the utterance can be realized in one tone-group as well as in a tone-group sequence. The tone-group sequence is optional e. g., in compound declarative sentences, in listing, or in declarative sentences followed by question-tags.

Whenever the Hungarian examples are not translated, they are identical with the English examples and they come in the same order.

8.1 *Subordinate and main clauses in declarative sentences*

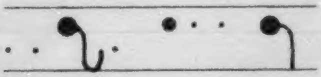
A. *British English:* (a) The neutral patterns are LR+HF (Kingdon 1958: 73):

When'ever he "comes, he 'brings me a 'bottle of "wine.



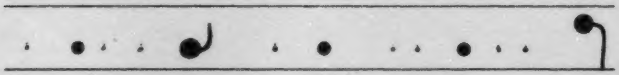
(b) If the subclause implies something or states a condition, the patterns are HFR+HF (Schubiger 1958: 87):

If I "can, I'll 'do it in "time.



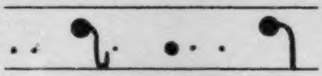
B. *American English:* (a) The neutral patterns are HR+HF (Gregory 1966: 163–4):

When'ever he "comes, he 'brings me a 'bottle of "wine.



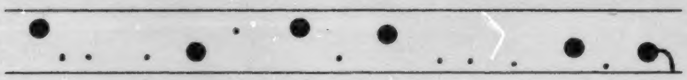
(b) If the subclause implies something or states a condition, the patterns are: HFR+HF (Pike 1945: 158):

If I "can, I'll 'do it in "time.

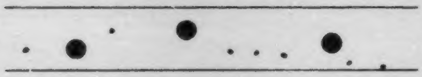


C. *Hungarian:* The neutral patterns are HR+LF:

"Valahányszor "eljön, "mindig "hoz nekem egy "üveg "bort.

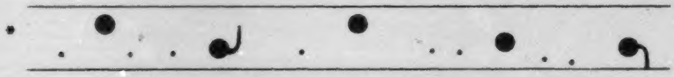


Ha "tudom, "megcsinálom "időben.

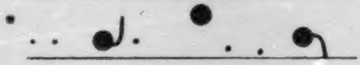


D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a HR pattern for the subclause, which is somewhat high for British listeners, and they will probably not use HFR for the subclause even if it implies something or states a condition:

* When"ever he "comes, he "brings me a "bottle of "wine.

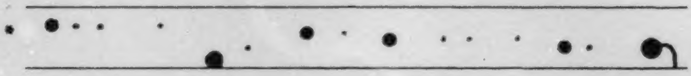


* If I "can, I'll "do it in "time.

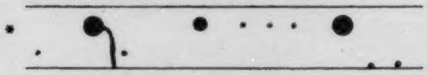


(2) British ELH may use a LR for the subclause, which is a little low for Hungarian listeners, and they may use a HFR for the subclause if it implies something or states a condition:

* 'Valahányszor "eljön, 'mindig 'hoz nekem egy 'üveg "bort.

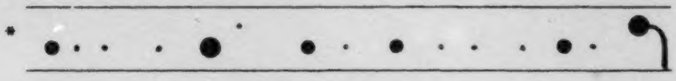


* Ha "tudom, 'megcsinálom "időben.

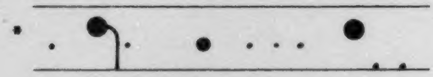


(3) American ELH may use a correct HR for the subclause but will probably use a HF for the main clause. Additionally, they may use a HFR for the subclause if it implies something or states a condition:

* 'Valahányszor "eljön, 'mindig 'hoz nekem egy 'üveg"bort.



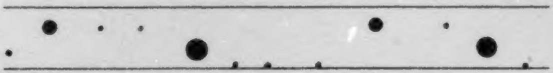
* Ha "tudom, 'megcsinálom "időben.



8.2 *Co-ordinate clauses in declarative sentences*

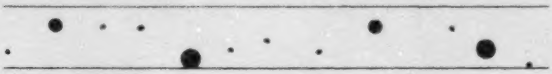
A. *British English:* (a) The neutral patterns are LF+LF (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 54):

I 'went to the "box-office and 'bought a "ticket.



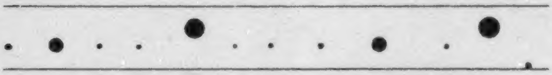
(b) If the first co-ordinate clause is regarded by the speaker as being important only as a preparation for what follows, the patterns are rather LR+LF (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 54):

I 'went to the "box-office and 'bought a "ticket.



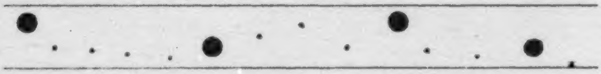
B. *American English:* The neutral patterns are MF+HF (Pike 1945: 49–50):

I 'went to the "box-office and 'bought a "ticket.



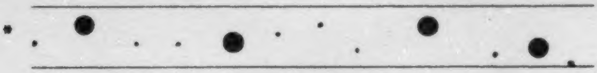
C. *Hungarian:* The neutral patterns are HR+LF:

"Odamentem a "pénztárhoz, és "vettem egy "jegyet.



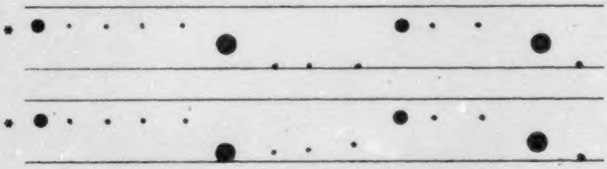
D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a HR for the first clause and a LF for the second:

* I "went to the "box-office and "bought a "ticket.



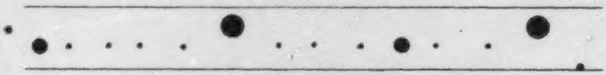
(2) British ELH may use a LF or, if the speaker regards it as a preparation for what follows, a LR for the first clause. The latter is a little low for Hungarian listeners:

* 'Odamentem a "pénztárhoz, és 'vettem egy "jegyet.



(3) American ELH may use a MF for the first clause and a HF for the second:

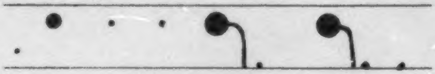
* 'Odamentem a "pénztárhoz, és 'vettem egy "jegyet.



8.3 *Main clause followed by question-tag*

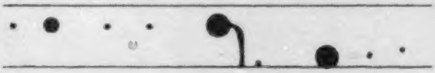
A. *British English:* (a) When the speaker wants to have his opinion confirmed, the neutral patterns are HF+HF or LF+HF (Kingdon 1958: 81):

He 'opened the "window, "didn't he?



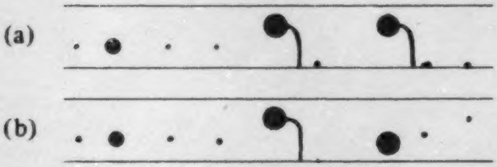
(b) When the speaker has not formed an opinion but wants to have the listener's view, the neutral patterns are HF+LR or LF+LR (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 51):

He 'opened the "window, "didn't he?



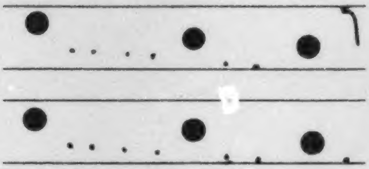
B. *American English:* In case (a) the neutral patterns are HF+HF (Pike 1945: 58), in case (b) HF+HR (Prator 1958: 52, 57):

He 'opened the "window, "didn't he?



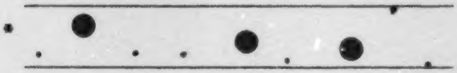
C. *Hungarian:* The neutral patterns are HF+RF or LF+RF. If the question-tag is *nem, nemde, igaz, nemigaz, mi,* there is no other possibility. If the question-tag contains the morpheme *-e* (as in *ugye, ugyebár, igaz-e*), the patterns HF+LF or LF+LF are also possible:

"Kinyitotta az "ablakot, "ugye?



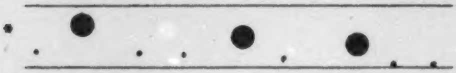
D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a RF on the question-tag:

* He 'opened the 'window, "didn't he?



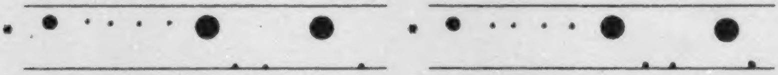
They may also use a LF on the question-tag:

* He "opened the "window, "didn't he?



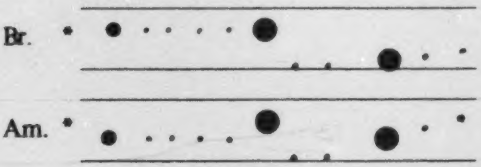
(2) Both British and American ELH may use a HF on the question-tag when they want a confirmation of their opinion:

* 'Kinyitotta az "ablakot, "ugye? * 'Kinyitotta az "ablakot, "igaz?



(3) British ELH may use a LR, American ELH may use a HR on the question-tag when they want to have somebody else's opinion. Both are incorrect for Hungarian question-tags:

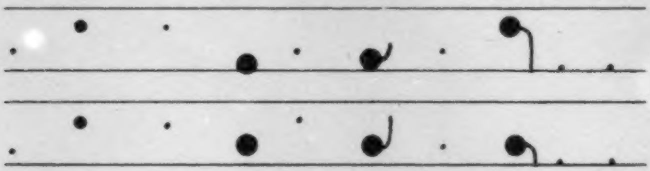
* 'Kinyitotta az "ablakot, "nemigaz?



8.4 *A limited list of items in declarative sentences*

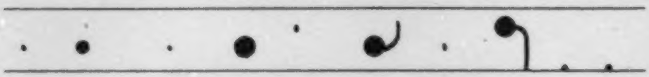
A. *British English:* The neutral patterns are LR on each item except the last, which contains HF (Kingdon 1958: 229), or HR on each item and LF on the last (O'Connor and Arnold 1963: 34):

I've 'bought some "stockings, "socks and "handkerchiefs.



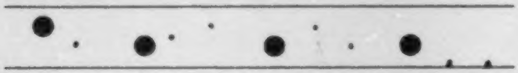
B. *American English:* The neutral patterns are HR on each item except the last, which contains HF (Prator 1958: 53):

I've 'bought some "stockings, "socks and "handkerchiefs.



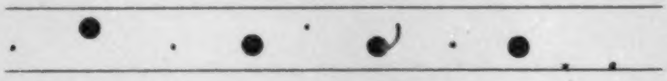
C. *Hungarian:* The neutral patterns are HR on each item except the last, which contains LF:

"Vettem "harisnyát, "zoknit, és "zsebkendőt.



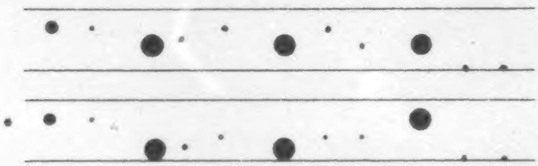
D. *Predictions:* (1) HLE may use a series of HR-s followed by a LF, which is correct for British English and almost correct for American English, although American listeners will probably find the final LF too low:

• I've "bought some "stockings, "socks and "handkerchiefs.



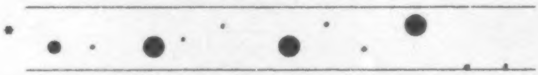
(2) British ELH may use a series of HR-s followed by a LF, which is correct for Hungarian; but they may also use a series of LR-s followed by a HF, which is not:

* 'Vettem "harisnyát, "zoknit, és "zsebkendőt.



(3) American ELH may use a series of HR-s followed by a HF, which is almost correct for Hungarian, though Hungarian listeners will probably find the final HF too high:

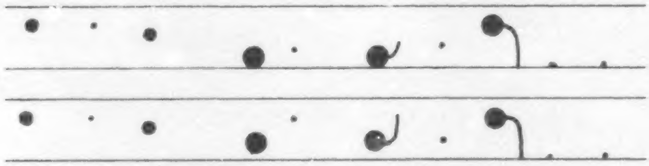
* 'Vettem "harisnyát, "zoknit, és "zsebkendőt.



8.5 *A limited list of items in alternative questions*

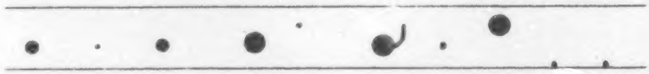
A. *British English:* The neutral patterns are LR or HR on each item except the last, which contains HF (Kingdon 1958: 213):

'Have you 'bought "stockings, "socks or "handkerchiefs?



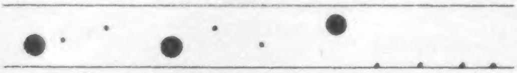
B. *American English:* The neutral patterns are HR on each item except the last, which contains HF (Pike 1945: 51–2, 54):

'Have you 'bought "stockings, "socks or "handkerchiefs?



C. *Hungarian:* The neutral patterns are HR on each item except the last, which contains HF:

"Harisnyát, "zoknit, vagy "zsebkendõt vettél?

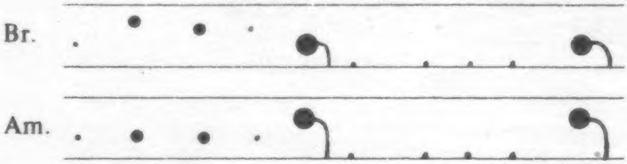


D. *Prediction:* Facilitation, though British ELH may also use a series of LR-s on the non-final items. Hungarians will probably find this too low.

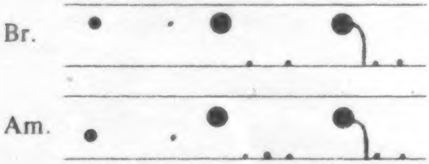
8.6 *Noun followed by a non-restrictive relative clause or by a non-restrictive appositional noun*

A. B. C. In both British (Schubiger 1958: 103–4) and American English (personal observation), and also in Hungarian the INT pattern of the first noun depends on the sentence type, and the INT pattern of the non-restrictive relative clause or apposition is identical with that of the first noun:

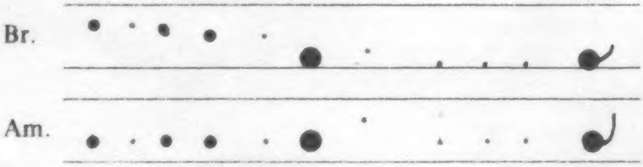
He 'went 'back to "London, where he was "born.



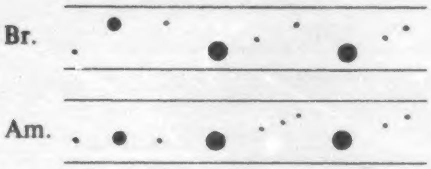
'That's the "secretary, "Angela.



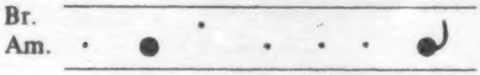
'Did he'go 'back to "London, where he was "born?



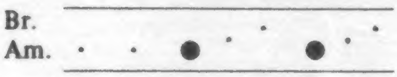
Is'that the "secretary," Angela?



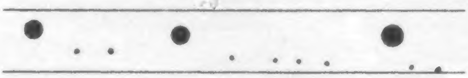
And "London, where he was "born?



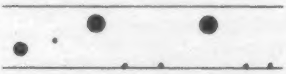
And the "secretary, "Angela?



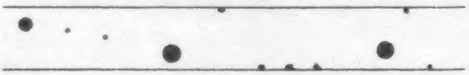
"Visszament "Londonba, ahol "született.



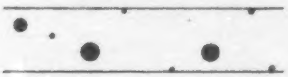
'Az a "titkárnő, "Angéla.



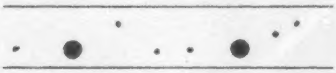
'Visszament "Londonba, ahol "született?



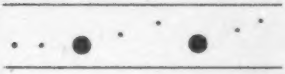
'Az a "titkárnő, "Angéla?



Es "London, ahol "született?



És a ˈˈtitkárnő, ˈˈAngéla?



D. *Prediction:* Facilitation. No error can be predicted apart from those described in various sections of 6.

9. Final conclusion

9.1 *Summary*

It is impossible to review all the predictions that have been made in various parts of this report. Only a general summary can be attempted here.

A. One finding of significance is that while English tone-groups are always single-focused, Hungarian tone-groups can be both single- and multi-focused (2.2). The transfer of the Hungarian multi-focused tone-group, which manifests itself in a series of approximately equal stresses and a series of falling intonation contours, can be expected in English declarative and imperative sentences containing no word of contextual importance (4.11 C, and 4.51 C). The resulting sentence sounds totally un-English. Conversely, English learners of Hungarian may extrapolate their own single-focused tone-group structure, which manifests itself in a series of level intonation contours initiated by secondary stresses and ending in a falling intonation contour initiated by a primary stress, to Hungarian declarative and imperative sentences containing no word of contextual importance (4.11 C, and 4.51 C). The result is equally wrong.

B. Another important finding is that in almost all English sentence types the primary stress of the rightmost constituent phrase becomes the primary stress of the whole sentence unless (a) because of the context it must be assigned to another element, (b) the sentence contains an emphatic pronoun, the particle *any* (meaning: 'no matter which'), or an indefinite pronoun compounded from *any-* (e. g., *anything,* meaning: 'no matter what'), i. e., pattern No.-s 6, 11, 29, 76, and 78. The only sentence type with primary stress on the question-word (and, consequently, normally at the beginning of the sentence) is the repetitive (or surprised and vexed) question-word question (4.43 A).

In Hungarian the situation is much more complicated. In declarative and imperative sentences with no word of contextual importance there can be several primary stresses (4.11 B, and 4.51 B). In yes-no questions with or without a word of contextual importance the primary stress is normally at the beginning of the sentence (4.21 B, and 4.22 B). The same is true in the case of question-word questions containing no word of contextual importance (4.41 B) and with repetitive (or surprised and vexed) question-word questions (4.43 B). In echoed yes-no questions (4.24 B), echoed question-word questions (4.44 B) and in repetitive (or surprised and vexed) yes-no questions (4.23 B) the primary stress of the sentence coincides with the primary stress of the rightmost constituent phrase.

These differences almost certainly cause considerable interference both for Hungarian learners of English and for English learners of Hungarian.

C. Among the English grammatical phrases examined here 69,73% had primary stress in final position, 14,47% in medial position, and 15,80% in initial position (3.31 A).

Among the Hungarian grammatical phrases examined 37,80% had multiple primary stress, and 13,32% had primary stress in final position, 3,33% in medial position, and 45,55% in initial position (3.31 B).

These data can be important in a characterization describing the development of the learner's approximative system. The learner recognizing the statistically strongest trend in the target language may erroneously extend that trend to cases where other rules apply.

D. In intonation the greatest danger for the learner is to extrapolate the intonation pattern he uses in his base language for yes-no questions (6.4 A, B, and C) to the target language. The resulting intonation is totally wrong in either language. Besides all kinds of yes-no questions, this intonation pattern will reoccur in repetitive (or surprised and vexed) question-word questions (6.7) and in all kinds of echo questions (6.8). Hungarian learners of English may even extend this intonation pattern to imperatives (6.1 C).

9.2 *Pedagogical implications*

A. If this study has achieved its main objective, it offers a picture of English and Hungarian sentence prosody from the point of view of the difficulty it presents to the learner. On this basis it is possible to select those cases where the formal devices and the functions of target language prosody are likely to cause trouble for the learner. These cases should be emphasized in the curriculum, whereas others can be omitted because the base language supplies them or facilitates their acquisition. The selected material should then be converted into a series of drills and exercises, which could be used in the classroom. The elaboration of such drills and exercises must take into consideration the other components of the curriculum, e. g., a prosodic drill must not contain syntactic structures that have not been taught. It seems best to teach prosody parallel to syntactic structures from the very outset of the acquisition process.

B. Apart from constructing exercises on prosodic features and incorporating such instruction within the general curriculum, another field of endeavor offers significant opportunities especially to language teachers. Their constant contact with students enables them, in fact, forces them to assess the validity of the predictions this report has offered. They encounter the actual errors of their students day by day and are in an ideal position to collect and analyze them. The validity of the predictions contained in this study must be ultimately tested by error analysis. Thus, while it is hoped that this study will help language teachers in their work, it is also hoped that they will see in it a challenge calling for their own contributions.

9.3 *Need for further research*

A. This contrastive analysis has prognosticated errors by setting up a systematic comparison of English and Hungarian prosody and by surveying the differences between the two systems. Another, complementary, approach would be to start out from the actual errors that learners make in target language prosody and then to try to describe the conflict between the two systems that results in such errors. The next step, therefore, must be error analysis. If the predictions of this contrastive analysis are validated by the evidence of actual errors, their reliability will be proven. Furthermore, as the predictions have been mainly based on existing descriptions of English and Hungarian sentence prosody, the validation of the predictions will ultimately justify the correctness of the descriptions. If the data of error analysis do not confirm, or only partially confirm, the predictions, an investigation must be made into the possible causes of discrepancies. Such causes could include errors in drawing the inferences on which the predictions are based; undiscovered interference or facilitation from the learner's approximative system; interference from a target language learned earlier; non-linguistic factors, e. g., poor teaching, memory limitations, fatigue; and finally, the incompleteness of existing descriptions.

B. For a comprehensive analysis of prosodic errors it will not be enough to make tests on e. g., how learners can imitate and recognize various intonation patterns of the target language. For collecting a corpus of stress errors probably the simplest method would be to make students read aloud written passages of representative texts. For intonation errors reading may not yield reliable results. Some other technique, perhaps guided picture description or the application of oral transformation drills might be a feasible way of getting at intonation errors. In any case the informants should not be aware of the fact that it is their intonation which is being examined.

C. A classification of errors on the basis of how much they obstruct communication is also to be made. It is not enough to find the causes of possible or actual errors; it is also important to state their degree. A scale of error degrees could include blockage or change of meaning, unwanted emotional coloring, elimination of emotional coloring, phonetic distortion, etc.

D. A contrastive analysis of emotional-attitudinal intonation would also be worth making. The difficulties of such an analysis would be considerably greater than those involved in a contrastive analysis of the accentual and grammatical functioning of prosodic features such as this study attempts. The different available descriptions do not examine the same sets of attitudes; the labels attached to the different attitudes are not uniformly defined. Moreover, in the attitudinal-emotional functioning of language the role of paralinguistic features (which are largely undescribed) is increased. It seems that while in English it is the shape of the intonation pattern, in Hungarian it is rather the paralinguistic element which is the dominant factor in conveying attitudinal-emotional information.

E. Apart from further work to be done concerning prosody in the field of contrastive linguistics, still many aspects of prosody await clarification in both English and Hungarian.

Even if one is not inclined to share Crystal's pessimistic view (1969: vii), according to which "there is still precious little description available of intonation and related vocal effects in English, or any other language and there is a marked reluctance to develop any theoretical perspective, or to provide criteria for evaluating different partial descritions", one cannot deny that much future work is still to be done to attain a fuller description of the prosodic features of individual languages and a better understanding of prosodic features in general.

The existing descriptions may need revision and correction. Just to illustrate this, most descriptions claim that English yes-no questions normally have a rising intonation pattern. However, there is growing evidence, not yet incorporated in the existing descriptions, that, at least in British English, a high falling intonation pattern is much more common for yes-no questions than the rising one.

A crucial shortcoming of the work done so far is that all schools of analysis (and typically the present-day transformational-generative group) have been preoccupied with the individual sentence as the basic unit, and no due coverage has yet been given to the ways in which discourse structure (dialogue) affects prosodic features. Probably echo questions and repetitive questions are too obvious manifestations of discourse modification to be ignored and, therefore, they have been described. On the other hand, the ways in which discourse affects primary stress placement are given very little attention, if they are dealt with at all. What is ultimately necessary is to describe the possible kinds of relations between context and response and how these relations determine stress placement and the utilization of intonation patterns.

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